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Social Justice

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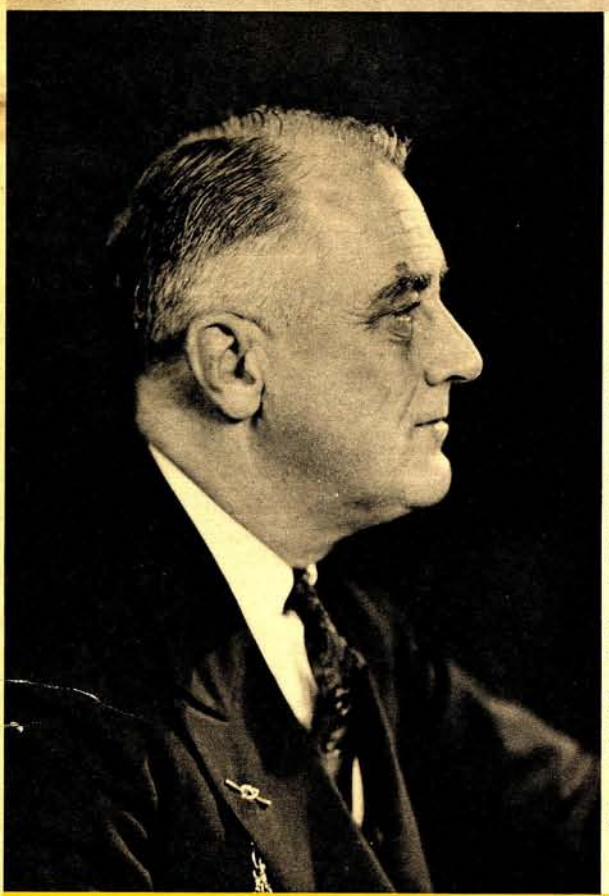
POLL OF W.P.A. WORKERS TURNS AGAINST ROOSEVELT!



LABOR IN REBELLION AT 12-MILLION UNEMPLOYED UNDER NEW DEAL FAILURE

MR. ROOSEVELT is at wits end. The praiseworthy social reforms which occupied his attention since 1933 are threatened with failure, mainly because he has not succeeded in creating jobs for the country's 12-million unemployed at living wages.

Throughout the nation, complaints are multiplying in quarters where formerly the President found his staunchest supporters. According to a recent private poll conducted in Pittsburgh, 67 per cent of the laboring class contacted—many of them working only part time—expressed bitter dissatisfaction with Roosevelt's temporizing, although it was asserted that they were reluctant to return to the Old Deal.

The same poll of W.P.A.-ers and ex-W.P.A.-ers in Cleveland revealed that Mr. Roosevelt "meant all right" but was not capable of organizing practical relief. These men — about 72 per cent of those approached—are absolutely rebellious. They refuse to work for the Government much longer at starvation wages.

Probably, Cabinet members and those close to the President recognize that Americans are prone to vote against something or some person.

Probably, they recollect that there is such a thing as ingratitude even though the President has put forth his best efforts. This will cause consternation at the forthcoming Cabinet meetings.

A farm poll is now being conducted by the same private agency which, by the way, is not Republican.

It is estimated that, wise politician as he is, Mr. Roosevelt will be glad to support the financial reforms being proposed in the Thomas-McCarran Bill rather than suffer his popularity to wane so increasingly.

By this time it is evident to all insiders that there will be no European war before the 1940 elections. Consequently, the New Deal cannot depend for an upswing in industry to assimilate the unemployed by producing shells, munitions and war equipment.

The golf season is here. And so are the presidential campaigns. The New Deal is stymied at the last hole!

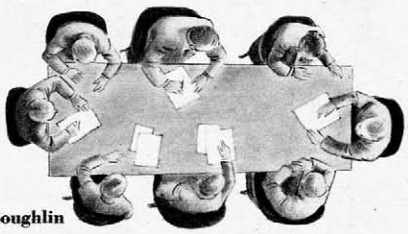
Speculation in financial quarters is rife at the moment. Will Mr. Roosevelt observe his commitments to the international bankers and go down to defeat, or will he dispense to them the same treatment which was accorded to Ray Moley and to his friends of other years?

FROM THE TOWER
By Father Coughlin

★ The 'Insult' of Fascism
By Anthony Ashley ★

ANTI-WAR ESSAY CONTEST

Shrine Dinner Chats



By **Father Coughlin**

IT IS ONLY PROPER that one should grow more considerate as he grows older. Considerate not only of the persons with whom one comes in contact but of the worthwhile, lasting truths in life. Pardon me, if I exhibit some of that considerateness in paying tribute to one of my best friends.

For almost a score of years I have enjoyed the companionship and friendship of many wonderful persons. Perhaps their names have not been written with vanishing smoke by the pilots of publicity in the noonday sky of life. Generally they have been persons of humble circumstance who coined their golden deeds in the secret laboratories of love.

Among them—and he will not thank me for saying this publicly—is one George A. Richards, belovedly known to his intimates as "Dick." Just this morning from Palm Springs, California, there came to my desk a gift from him.

It is a handsome, leather-bound cigarette box. Atop it, is a fine-fashioned timepiece inscribed with the simple letters, "G.A.R." On its inside cover—some six by four inches in dimension — there is an embossed copper plate upon which is etched Dick's likeness and the well-known quotation by Grantland Rice which reads:

> "For when the Great Scorer comes to write across your name
> He marks—not that you won or lost—but how you played the game."

Well do I know how Dick has played the game. He is not of my faith as the world classifies faith. However, he loved every stone in the Shrine of the Little Flower; He helped place many of them in position; he helped fill its generous rotunda with the notes of the majestic organ; oftentimes he expressed to me, indirectly, how he felt an affinity between himself and the Little Flower; and like her—even though remote—he spent many years of his successful career doing good on earth: clothing and fuel and food for the poor; laborious hours devising plans and programs for the relief of unfortunate humanity.

Dick played the game as long as I have known him—one of the most successful executives in the broadcasting field, one of the most civic-minded citizens of Detroit, one of the most ardent sportsmen in the realm of football, one of the best friends that any man could have.

At the moment Dick is recuperating from an illness which temporarily has laid him low.

I fervently ask my many friends to remember him in their prayers.

' ' '

Modern Altars

BESIDES THE MAIN ALTAR, whose white marble scintillates in the mystic colors of the sun which is filtered through the stained glass windows, there are six other altars at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

For more than a year a talented, youthful American artist, Beatrice Wilczynski, has been decorating the chapels surrounding the altars in the side chapels. She has completed her work in Our Lady's chapel along the symbolic lines proper to the title of "Queen of All Saints."

She treated the panels on St. Joseph's altar with the artistic expression of "capital needs labor and labor needs capital."

Just last week she placed the finishing touches upon St. Sebastian's. As you know, Sebastian was a captain of the Praetorian Guards in the days when the Roman Emperors were engaged in persecuting Christianity out of existence. Tradition tells us that this young man, renowned for his athletic prowess, openly confessed to his Imperial Majesty his preference for the Christian faith. As a result, he not only lost his captaincy; he lost his life, shot down by the arrows of those whom, but a few days before, he proudly led in regimental grandeur.

Sebastian is a model for all boys and young men in America. Patriot, athlete and Christian, he fills a place in the niche of our hero worship.

Miss Wilczynski admirably has expressed a concretion of these thoughts in her latest masterpiece.

I am highly pleased to see the boys from the school, together with the young men of the parish, stand admiringly before St. Sebastian's altar. I think each lad leaves the spot with his shoulders a little more erect, his eyes brighter and his heart more fervent, determined to mold his life after the form of the great Sebastian.

' ' '

Boys' Choir

VISITORS TO THE SHRINE are thrilled Sunday after Sunday as they listen to a liturgical rendition of church music by the mixed male choir. Approximately forty boys and eighteen men comprise this group. Many of the men are professional. But the boys are just the ordinary type which one would find in any school throughout the land. Extraordinary, however, is the labor of love which they perform. It's hard for youngsters at their age to sacrifice their skates and baseball equipment for rehearsal. But they have done it—and the results are now nationally renowned.

From my contact with these young choristers (whom we have not tried to spoil with flattery) I marvel at the manner in which they have co-operated with Father Cassain and Mr. Guthoerl in matters of ecclesiastical demeanor.

May their tribe increase!

' ' '

Current History

SUPPLEMENTING THE FINE WORK which the Sisters of Charity perform at the Shrine school, are the instructions imparted to the children every school day by the four assistant priests at the parish. I was surprised to learn that, following the death of Pius XI and before the election of Pius XII, every child from the fifth grade upward was well acquainted with the names of all the Cardinals. One day recently, I learned to my amazement that the higher grades in the grammar school were deeply interested in Roumania, the Ukraine and Georgia. No, I don't mean Georgia, one of our Southern states. I am referring to that independent country which the Soviet Republics assimilated. These children were discussing the possibility of the Russian crack-up and the probability of Ukrainian missionaries repeating the work once performed by Cyril and Methodius, namely, the reconversion of Russia.

These are great days in grammar schools—days so different from the ones spent by us of the older generation.

By the way, a small auditorium in the new Shrine school will be used this summer for the convenience of our visitors and for the display of fancy work which many of our lady friends throughout the country are planning to send to help defray the expenses of the broadcasting hour.

' ' '

John Falstaff!

WHEN I LOOK ABOUT ME I feel that I am growing old. (For these remarks I will not be thanked.) There is Dick Richards who just celebrated his fiftieth birthday. In my study there is a bronze statue of "grandfather Pal," the first Pal I had when I came to the Shrine. My! It's almost six years since he died!

Here in the office I can count the noses of at least ten young ladies who have shared my burdens for at least ten years each. And, in the mirror, I am beginning to see what Shakespeare once described when speaking of John Falstaff. You know what I mean? The Bard of Avon once described Prince Hal's companion as one who "larded the lean earth as he walked along."

My friends tell me I am beginning to look more like John every day. The old 14¾ collar has long since given way to size 17. Suspenders long since have taken the place of fancy belts. It's fun to grow old together —and to grow fat alone—provided we can still do our work. It's fun to be alive and enter this battle of life each day anew.

The other night at dinner table we were discussing the priesthood. Casually, I remarked that there is no more romantic vocation in all the world than that of the priest—and no more romantic time in all the history of the world to practice it than the present. On every frontier good priests are active. Franciscan, Dominican, Benedictine, Passionist, Jesuit, Redemptorist—all the Orders and Congregations, together with the secular priests, are presented with an opportunity to do battle which was seldom offered to any group in any age gone by.

And our Christian people have recaptured the spirit which once characterized the battlers of old.

The Contest Thrills Pal

Hello Folks:

Sit right down, my friends, and listen to your Circulation Manager. He's just bubblin' over with excitement and good news.

Here it is. First of all, the Boss and all the staff want to thank you folks for the swell work you've done. Our reports show that the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE has increased more than 70,000 during the past two months. Boy, I'm tellin' you, that's really somethin'! I'll bet there isn't another magazine in all the world that can show that kind of improvement. And it's all because of our fine, loyal friends. It meant a lot of hard work on your part. You're the heroes, and from each and every one of us here at the office, I send you a great big THANK YOU. 'N if you all come up here this summer, I'll shake hands with you and thank you pusonally.

' ' '

That's only part of the good news, folks. Now gather 'round, all you Mommies and Daddies and chilluns and listen to my tale. Yes, this part is for the kiddies as well as the big folks.

Here's a chance of a lifetime for every one of you to help yourselves to a large part of the thousands of dollars of prizes offered to the winners of the new Contest. You'll read all about the rules and regulations in another article in this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Now the money part of it isn't to be sneezed at, but there's still a more important angle to this proposition. (Boy, ya gotta consider the angles as well as the curves these days!)

I've been listenin' in on all the conferences we've been having again, and I'm telling you, folks, just the mere mention of the words "warmonger" and "foreign entanglements" the way the Boss says them, stands my hair up on end and sends cold chills running up and down my spine. I don't know much about wars myself, but I guess he does and I gather they're somethin' to stay away from. I guess they're as bad as tough alley cats to get mixed up with.

Well, anyhow, this war business is somethin' all Americans should be int'rested in—the young as well as the old, and SOCIAL JUSTICE is offering everybody a chance to express his opinion on the subject. It's sorta anti-war "agitation" — that's the word the Boss used on the radio a coupla Sundays ago. It's your "golden opportunity" (that's borrowed, too) to tell just how you feel about all this war talk. Now don't put this off —but sit right down and read every word about this Contest, and send in here for all the material and information you need to get going.

The children don't have to be afraid to try their hand at it. All you have to do, I understand, is to write a little story about "How Best Can We Keep America Out of War." Each class will be considered separately, so's the little boys and girls will have just as much chance of winning a prize as the big boys and girls.

Now I know you can write a little story on something as important as this. If I can write my little article each week and get it printed, you kids can write about how you'd feel if your Daddies had to march off to "fight for democracy" again. I'm particularly int'rested in the boys and girls getting into this. I'll help look over the stories and see to it that everything's on the up'n up.

—PAL.

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Vol. 3A APRIL 3, 1939 No. 14

Christians Jailed in Philadelphia For Attendance at Tolerance Rally

15 Arrests Take Place Block Away From Hall, After Orderly Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA—On the grounds that their presence at a race "tolerance" rally had constituted an "incitation to riot," 15 non-Jewish Americans were herded into a Philadelphia police court, compelled to post $1,000 bail or spend the night in jail.

There had been no riot nor heckling at the meeting, which was held by the "Committee for Racial and Religious Tolerance" at the Fifty-second Street branch of the Y.M.C.A.

Five Jewish detectives, who filed the charges of "inciting to riot," told the court that *the mere presence of these Gentiles was a threat to peaceable assembly* and that they had "heard" that "Nazis" were planning to break up the meeting.

There was a strange absence of Teutonic names among the men arrested. All were well known Philadelphia Catholics.

Furthermore, the hearing before a police magistrate brought out that there was no evidence of disorderly conduct, no evidence of the distribution of anti-Jewish literature, no evidence of any incitation to riot. Loud altercations of Jewish lawyers and spectators in the police court were much more "disorderly" than anything at the meeting.

"Vile Literature" Is *Social Justice!*

Detective Sergeant Jacob Gomborow told the police magistrate that literature found in the automobile of one of the defendants was "too vile to quote here." Gomborow later told the newspaper men that his reference was to copies of Father Coughlin's national magazine SOCIAL JUSTICE!

The detectives testified that anti-Jew stickers and literature had been distributed in West and South Philadelphia, but they failed to show any connection between that activity and the Christians who attended the orderly "race tolerance" meeting at the Y.M.C.A.

Sergt. Gomborow and his aides admitted, under questioning of the defendants' attorney, that the meeting had adjourned without the looked-for "strong arm" Nazi attack, and that the Christians were peacefully getting into their cars—some of them two blocks from the hall—after the meeting had come to an orderly adjournment, when their arrests took place.

Fingerprints and Rogues' Gallery

Despite this lack of evidence, the 15 Gentiles who had attended the "race tolerance" rally were herded to the City Hall where their fingerprints were taken, as well as photographs made for the rogues' gallery —the same procedure as is followed with common criminals!

Ten of the "victims" were able to raise the required $1,000 bond. The others spent the night in a Philadelphia jail.

One of the defendants was Thomas A. Blisard, Jr., founder of the "Philadelphia Committee for the Defense of Constitutional Rights," which has been picketing Jewish-owned radio station WDAS for its refusal to allow Father Coughlin to broadcast in Philadelphia. Mr. Blisard was the only "suspect" dismissed, but he was promptly set upon and attacked by about twenty young Jewish hoodlums, who broke his nose. Mr. Blisard was then rearrested and held under bail for disorderly conduct!

Another arrested patriot was Joseph A. Gallagher, prominent West Philadelphia real estate dealer and president of the "Anti-Communist Society," whom Detective Sergt. Gomborow testified was a "member of the German-American Bund." This was categorically denied by Mr. Gallagher as well as officials of the Bund.

Leader Tells of Police Threat

The Philadelphia newspapers—particularly J. David Stern's "leftist" *Record*—played the story with lurid colors. The *Evening Public Ledger* headlined: "13 HELD IN JAIL AS JEW-BAITERS."

The *Evening Bulletin*, the only newspaper left in Philadelphia not owned and edited by Jews, published a statement by Mr. Gallagher. Mr. Gallagher charged that his arrest was a deliberate "frame-up." He denied that any anti-Semitic literature had been found in his automobile, and he suggested the need for a prompt official investigation "of certain detectives."

Mr. Gallagher's statement said:

"At the same type of meeting held in the Jewish Community Center at Sixty-third and Ludlow streets about three weeks ago, Gomborow, in the presence of competent witnesses, made the following statement: *'Gallagher, if it is the last thing I do, I am going to break you and your society!'*

"The meeting Tuesday evening was very orderly. There was no interruptions nor heckling and the discussion period which was announced by the chairman, was conducted in a most orderly manner by all concerned. I, myself, took no part whatsoever in any part of the meeting except to be present."

Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love and cradle of early Americanism, has come a long way from the ideals of the Founding Fathers. In the words of a prominent Philadelphian, who commented upon the arrests to the reporter for SOCIAL JUSTICE:

"This is the beginning of Philadelphia's Reign of Terror!"

Banned Film Shown In Three Theaters

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following the publication in last week's SOCIAL JUSTICE of an article by Thomas E. Joseph on the barring of the motion picture, *Spain in Arms*, the importer has obtained permission for the picture's showing in three independent theaters.

The film, which records the official military photography on both sides in the Spanish civil war, has been announced for showings in the New York Hippodrome; the Erlanger Theater, Philadelphia and in a Pittsburgh theater.

Communist demonstrations were threatened if the pictures were shown.

Second New Yorker in Week Becomes a 'Social Justice' Hero

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the second time within a week, Jewish hoodlums have attacked a SOCIAL JUSTICE salesman on a New York train.

While selling this National Weekly on the Third Avenue elevated in the Bronx, Peter P. Lucenti was assaulted by a man who gave his name as "Samuel Weiss" and by several other persons whose identity is unknown.

Mr. Lucenti, who has been distributing SOCIAL JUSTICE for a number of years, was proceeding through the train calling out the magazine when, without warning, he was attacked by "Weiss," several other men and at least one woman.

Lucenti was thrown to the floor of the car, scratched on the face, severely bruised and suffered a wrenched knee. The elevated train stopped when the emergency cord was pulled and train guards came to Lucenti's help. A policeman arrived from the street and Mr. Lucenti caused him to arrest "Weiss." The latter countered with a charge against Lucenti. The beaten man was "paroled" in the care of his attorney.

Last week's SOCIAL JUSTICE told of J. Edward Silver's attack upon 10-year-old Joseph Gibbons in a subway train. In court the boy, rather than his attacker, was put on the defensive, his case being held for the attention of the Children's Society.

News of Contests

SOCIAL JUSTICE'S new $16,000 "Anti-War Essay Contest" starts today. Complete details of the competition for the nation's school children will be found on pages 11, 12, 13 and 14. Read them carefully; and call them to the attention of your parents, teachers and fellow pupils.

At 12 o'clock Midnight today—April 3—the famous $22,000 prize contest for SOCIAL JUSTICE subscriptions will end.

At the close of the computation of candidates' standings — which will require approximately three weeks—110 fortunate persons will be made happy when their names are announced as the fortunate grand prize winners.

The campaign has been a success, reaching every State and adding tens of thousands of new readers. SOCIAL JUSTICE desires to express sincere thanks for the earnest endeavors of the hundreds of candidates. Regardless of the standings in the computation, all have shown a commendable zeal for SOCIAL JUSTICE which cannot help but be good for the nation.

Communism Using Mask of New Deal

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND—"Socialization of industry" under the New Deal is mere camouflage for Communism, former Governor John J. Cornwell of West Virginia told Loyola College alumni at their annual dinner recently.

"Those bloody fingers of Communism that threatened Germany and Italy, so as to force the formation of Fascism and Naziism to counteract it; which touched off the 'bloody' explosion in Spain, and which hold the doctrines of anti-God and anti-religion, are threatening the democratic and capitalistic system of the United States," the speaker said.

Mr. Cornwell, who is now general counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, charged that Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, "does not send an army of P.W.A. workers into a town to seize a power plant," but that "armed with an allotment of $160-million of public money, he sends two checks!

"One goes as a gift to the town or city," the former Governor continued, "the other as a loan. So, up goes a new, publicly owned plant that pays no taxes and the privately owned taxpaying competitor is put out of business.

"The more such property the Government owns the higher the taxes must be on the remaining privately owned property. We need only to go to a certain point when our system of private ownership must collapse under the tax burden."

He continued:

"Of course the orthodox way to bring about a revolution is by force and violence. But disappointed that this could not be accomplished in democratic countries, the last meeting of the Communist International changed its technique.

"Communists in this country were instructed to talk about civil liberties; of free speech; of 'democracy' and to support the most radical candidates and the most radical proposals.

"In this way effective attacks could be made upon the system of private ownership—the hated capitalism, the very basis of our form of government, of our progress and our people's happiness."

Drs. Curran and Hicks To Debate Communism

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS—"Communism Is the Enemy of American Democracy" is to be the subject of a debate between the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the International Catholic Truth Society, and Prof. Granville Hicks of Harvard. The debate, sponsored by the Economic Surety League, 359 Boylston Street, will be held at Mechanics Building, Boston, on the evening of Tuesday, April 4. Wide interest in the event has been indicated throughout the state and from Rhode Island and Connecticut.

U.S. Foreign Service Finds No Basis for War Fear Abroad

AMERICA'S OWN FOREIGN SERVICE personnel, whose job is to know the countries to which they are assigned, can find no basis for Mr. Roosevelt's alarming disclosures made in secret to members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

What's more, these members of the foreign service say they are at a loss to understand what is frightening Mr. Roosevelt.

"Neither Hitler nor Mussolini has any military designs against the United States or the Western Hemisphere," reports David Darrah in a copyrighted dispatch from Brussels, adding, "This I am able to disclose is the consensus of the American foreign service personnel in Europe.

"Members of this service," the writer goes on, "are becoming increasingly dismayed, and some of them are indignant at the spectacle of American public opinion and legislatures being inflamed by unfounded representations of facts about foreign affairs."

Many See Hand of Barney Baruch

Apparently, no American military attache abroad believes that any war in Europe is likely this year, despite the recurring "red hot crises."

Mr. Darrah reports: "Many believe that President Roosevelt has been egged on from London and has become tangled up in British Empire politics. Others assert he is taking his picture of events abroad from the Baruchs (Barney) and the Cohens (Ben) and not from what his own American foreign service is reporting.

"Not only American foreign service officials, but also neutral government statesmen discount the possibility of any war in the immediate future. They are *perplexed trying to understand Mr. Roosevelt's attitude.*"

English People Far From War-Minded

"It's none of our business," expresses the view of the newspapers of London and Paris, as well as Britain's Prime Minister concerning the Hitler-sponsored collapse of Czecho-Slovakia, and the successive negotiation of trade agreements which give Germany preference in an increasingly wider area.

"Americans have been hearing a lot recently about the way the average Englishman is beginning to bristle when he thinks of dictators," says the *Baltimore Sun*. "The usual picture is one of rapid-fire rearmament, almost frantic distribution of gas masks, sharp official warnings against aggression and high-pressure propaganda to line up the entire population for home defense."

But Englishmen trained as observers, who have made available their private opinions about their own countrymen, report that although the terrific arms pace is real enough, the feeling in England is far from reaching the war-fever pitch. There is, for example, no bitter public hatred of Germans, no nationwide demand that "something be done."

English Are Not Europe's Police

In other words, no Englishman is clutching any upraised club, ready to crack down on the first dictatorial head that pops outside its own yard. The British Empire's tangible interests must be threatened before the Briton can be interested in warfare.

It is true that the average Briton has changed his views somewhat since Munich. He has been jarred into the realization that trouble anywhere in Europe will be trouble for England. Yet, even today, air raid precautions are being taken rather calmly. Only in London, home of many classes and theories, is there any noticeable excitement. There is only one racial segment of the population—not large, but highly vocal—which wants to fight "democracy" wherever they think it may be threatened. But the Englishman-in-the-street doesn't feel that way about it by any means.

In general, continues the *Sun's* observer, the English feel rather optimistic that war can be avoided despite the reports of impending showdowns. They point out that even during the Munich crisis, the Germans did not expect war, and were shocked and annoyed at the eleventh hour when it appeared to be threatened.

Even if Hitler should decide that his best chances lie in the drive to the East, possibly even into Russia, it is problematical whether the "democracies" would interfere—beyond a noisy vocal protest.

England, at any rate, nurses no idea any more that she is the Continent's policeman.

Probe Is Due For New Deal Press Agents

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The New Deal's vast propaganda machine which operates contrary to the spirit of a law laid down by Congress in 1913, may be the subject of a Congressional investigation.

This New Deal agency (exposed in the February 27 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE), which employs more than 300 press agents at an annual cost of nearly $1-million, has drawn the fire of Representative J. Parnell Thomas, of New Jersey.

Representative Thomas, who introduced impeachment proceedings in the House of Representatives against Madame Perkins, Secretary of Labor, likewise introduced the resolution asking for a Congressional review of New Deal propaganda.

"Millions of dollars of the taxpayers' funds are being squandered each year through the pernicious use of propaganda to further the existence of our costly bureaucratic agencies," Thomas charged. He pointed out that a 1913 statute provides that "no money appropriated shall be used for the compensation of any publicity experts unless specifically appropriated for that purpose." He charged in addition that the act has been "grossly violated."

'OPPRESSION!'

TERRIBLE!
MILLIONS WHO ARE BEING DEPRIVED OF THEIR POLITICAL FREEDOM
-AND WHAT ABOUT THIS FELLOW?
MILLIONS WHO ARE BEING DEPRIVED OF THEIR ECONOMIC FREEDOM
BANKERS
GOVERNMENT

—From the Christian Science Monitor.

Highlights of the Broadcast

Sunday March 26, 1939

ONCE AGAIN THE CRY is raised in America to save democracy. It is raised by those who are more interested in destroying Germany than in restoring Czecho-Slovakia . . . They are the same group that was silent when Christians were persecuted unto death in Mexico, in the name of democracy. They are the same group that for six years has been busy boycotting more than sixty million Christians—Catholic and Protestant—resident in the Third Reich, in the name of democracy.

* * *

They are the same group that openly supported the Loyalist-Communists in Spain, interesting themselves to the extent of organizing men, money and propaganda in America to help murder priests, nuns and civilians in the name of democracy.

They are the same group that applauded the blood-drenched flag of Soviet Russia and failed to protest the murder of more than twenty million Christians, in the name of democracy.

They are the same group that aided and abetted the growth of radicalism in America both in the ranks of government and labor, in the name of democracy.

* * *

If the imperial conquests by Great Britain and France and the diabolical persecution of Soviet Russia are the outstanding examples of European "democracy," then it is my opinion that the sooner that type of hypocrisy perishes from the face of the earth, the better for all mankind!

* * *

WHO STARTED HITLER? Ask those who in the first instance contributed to the Russian revolution.

Ask Lenin and Trotsky and the internationalists who spread their poison of hate—hatred of God and of nationality—over the face of Europe and the world.

Ask those who were responsible for murdering twice as many men, women and children as were killed in the World War, because for the most part, they were guilty of believing in God and worshipped Jesus Christ.

* * *

Let them who started Hitler stop Hitler, first by undoing the iniquities of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, and secondly, by turning their attention to Communism against which Naziism was originated.

If Adolf Hitler and his policies are the sin of this year, that sin is upon the souls of those who bought the Russian revolution and its consequent Communism, who paid for a policy of anti-God and anti-nationalism to be spread throughout the world; and who excogitated the document of Versailles which was written with the savage pen of revenge dipped into the crimson inkpot of hate.

* * *

No one can stop Hitler, or his historical successor in Germany or elsewhere, until the injustices against God and man are eradicated from the hearts of diplomats and intriguers. And no one can remove from our midst the intriguers until the warmongers who worship the god of gold, and through it control propaganda, are summarily put in their places!

The demand for complete copies of this important and historic-making address will be heavy. To make sure that you may obtain your copy, it is suggested that you write immediately to Father Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Deport Alien Critics

ON MARCH 23 the House of Representatives passed a bill to send home all dissatisfied aliens. It is popularly known as the Dempsey Bill.

Without a word of debate and with 100 per cent unanimity, this far-reaching piece of legislation having passed the House, is now on its way to the Senate. The essence of the bill is that it provides for deportation of any alien who advocates any change in the American form of government.

Representative Dempsey (Democrat) of New Mexico, author of the measure and a member of the House Committee of un-American Activities, sponsored this bill. It is expected that it will pass the Senate by a safe majority.

In hearings before the Immigration Committee, Congressman Dempsey said that aliens have found a way to take advantage of our present lenient laws and thereby insolently spread their propaganda under the protection of a form of liberalism which is detrimental to our nation.

The only organized voice against the passage of this bill originated from the American Civil Liberties Union. Its spokesman maintained that the bill was un-American on grounds that it would "suppress all expression of opinion on essential political issues by aliens." That was the weakest argument they could advance because aliens have no business in determining what form of government we Americans choose.

The bill is most timely insofar as this nation is being flooded by refugees who, in many instances, participated in the spread of Communism in European nations. It would be intolerable for us to permit these aliens to raise their voices in America.

* * *

Did You Write That Letter?

ONCE MORE I remind you that the Neutrality Bill will have expired on May 1st. Meanwhile, Senator Key Pittman, representing the Administration, is demanding the passage of a "cash and carry" legislation which aims definitely at putting America in the blood business not on the side of justice, but on the side of the biggest bank roll; not on the side of justified reform, but on the side of the status quo, thereby perpetuating injustice.

Had a version of Senator Pittman's bill been in existence among European nations at the time of the American War of Independence, there would be no United States of America. Had it been on our statute books during the past two years, there would have been no Franco victory.

On the other hand, Senator Borah delivered an address last week which gives full expression to our ideas of a Neutrality Bill. The mainspring of this revered statesman's argument is, "Keep America out of European entanglements and out of the blood business."

Several weeks ago I asked the radio audience—and I mean you, Mr. or Mrs. Reader—to write to your United States Senator and petition him to support a Neutrality Bill that will go the entire length in defining what neutrality really is.

Have you been too busy to write your letter? Have you been waiting for your neighbor to do something about it? Are you prepared to be one of those followers of social justice who, if Senator Pittman's bill passes and war surely comes, will raise loud lamentations and wring your hands?

Do something this week. Look up the previous issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE where I outlined what, to my mind, should be the contents of the Neutrality Bill. Above all, do not fail to write to your Senator and tell him that we want a Neutrality Bill which will keep America out of foreign entanglements altogether. We do not want any Pittman's "cash and carry" clause for munitions.

* * *

Congress Must Create Money

REPRESENTATIVE H. JERRY VOORHIS, of California, contributes the following information which is most timely. I am glad to present it for your consideration and careful study:

"We have two problems. In the first place, we have the problem of the budget and of debt; in the second place, the problem of the purchasing power of the American people; and we have to solve both of them at once or we cannot solve either one of them at all. The basic problem in a nutshell is this: You have out of the national income realized in any given year a certain percentage, which is passed on to the people generally and is spent for consumption goods. You have another portion which is saved by a comparatively small group of people, and sometimes those savings run into very large amounts of money. In 1929 it ran to $19-billion, and in 1937 to approximately the same figure. Unless new investment can balance these savings, you have inevitable depression, falling first, as a rule, on the farmer, later on industry.

"This is an economic fact that I do not believe anybody will question. Therefore the philosophy of *laissez faire*, which is being advanced so freely, necessarily implies that you must be able to get enough new investment to balance the savings that are made. I submit that is impossible. The savings represent a failure to pass on sufficient purchasing power to the consumers of the nation to take the goods off the shelves and the crops off the farms.

"Investment means new distribution of buying power. It would take only $40-billion to rebuild every factory in America, and we have $20-billion of excess savings even on the 1929 basis of production. In 1937 as high an amount of national income was saved as in the twenties, and this was a year in which New Deal taxes were in effect. Those taxes have been charged with causing depression, falling too heavily on the wealthy, and not distributing the burden widely enough. These charges are contrary to facts about taxation under the New Deal that many people apparently are not informed about. We have had an increase in total taxation and total revenues, but we have not had nearly as large a percentage of taxes raised from corporate income taxes and taxes on individual incomes of more than $5,000 a year, as was the case in 1928. The increased revenues under the New Deal have come largely from increased consumption taxes, and if we are going to reduce taxes, the taxes that need reducing are taxes on consumption, and not taxes on large income. For it is the taxes on consumption, and I would add taxes that fall with especial weight on small business enterprises, that reduce buying power and are of no use in counterbalancing surplus savings.

"There are several reasons why it is impossible to expect investment to make up for the volume of national income that goes into savings. The depreciation account of industry as a whole is about sufficient to re-equip industry if used for that purpose. Therefore, you have not got much room for new investment so far as the re-equipment of industry to increase its productive capacity is concerned. Also, the rate of interest remains too high, thus giving too great a preference on the part of investors to buy debts or obligations, such as bonds or mortgages, and too little inclination on the part of investors to invest in productive enterprise.

Four Courses Open

"There are, roughly, four courses of action open to us. They are as follows: The first is to continue Federal deficit spending until the national income has been increased to a point where, at least, the budget is balanced. Economically this is a possible course and vastly to be preferred to an alternative of cutting down on public works employment and increasing the poverty and insecurity of our people.

"On this point let me emphasize that the basic reason for increasing the debt has been thereby to buy into circulation an additional volume of money in the form of bank deposits. The Government has been paying interest to the banks to get them to exercise privately a function which, according to our Constitution, belongs to Congress and it alone—the function of creating money.

"The second possible alternative is to cut Federal expenditures to meet the revenues. Not only was this method tried during the Hoover administration with disastrous consequences, but when I ask you to consider the immediate consequences of dismissing 1-million W.P.A. workers on April 1 in order to accord with this program, I believe anyone who is fair-minded will see where it leads. Such a policy spells economic ruin for America. Politically it is at the moment popular. Economically it would be suicidal.

"The third alternative offers real hope but will take courage to carry through. The demand for retirement pensions for those who can no longer find places in our industry is no mere idle thing. It is based not only on justice but on economic necessity.

"Such a program should not be limited to pensions on a charity basis nor to the aged. It should extend to all who cannot or ought not to be employed—widowed mothers and the disabled, for example. To be successful, however, not only must taxes be levied on a broad base, they must also tap the surplus savings themselves or be so levied as to prevent surplus accumulation. There must be, however, a lowering of interest rates in considering this alternative. The most direct way to accomplish this is by Government loans through Government credit agencies using Government credit.

"But I do not believe even the third alternative can be entirely successful without the fourth one being taken, too. The fourth one is effective monetary and credit reform.

Must Control Money

"America cannot continue to depend for her monetary supply, with which all her business must be done, upon the private creating and destruction of check-book credits by 15,000 separate banking institutions.

"There are several things that must be done. The first and most obvious of these is a sensible financing of revenue-producing or properly secured public works. If private finance were to lend funds for the construction of a dam or house or any other revenue-producing project, or if it were to lend funds to a city or State or the Federal Government on the security of its bonds, it would simply lend its credit on the security of the revenues or the bonds. It would not say, 'Wait; we must go and sell some debentures or some of our bonds before we will have any credit to lend you.' No; it would create and lend the credit. But our Federal Government and its credit agencies—because we have given away the nation's birthright, the right to create her money—must, before they make a loan on however good security or advance funds for a self-liquidating project, go out and sell the nation's bonds or debentures to buy back the nation's credit from private banks. Change this; start using the nation's credit always on proper security, for loans for proper national or local projects, and you will find you can have many worthwhile things done and much employment created without increasing the public debt.

"Carrying this principle one step further, a rational use of national credit for loans on mortgage security to home builders and farmers and small-business men would mean that money could be loaned them at interest rates as low as 2½ or 3 per cent and still have a substantial income over and above administrative costs and losses for the Federal Treasury. It is all a question of who exercises the right to create credit, whether it is Uncle Sam or private financial institutions.

"Basically, however, the main thing is to establish a scientific control in the hands of the Congress, through a proper agency, over the volume of lawful money and demand bank deposits, which constitute 95 per cent of our actively circulating medium of exchange. And this implies that, while no interference would be made with banks lending actual money or with their making legitimate profits—which many of the smaller ones have not made recently—the Congress must take back to itself the exclusive right to create money and bring it originally into circulation and must stop paying tribute to the banks every time it does so. It is the nation itself that should bring an increased volume of money into circulation to keep pace with its population and industrial growth and to keep the buying power of its dollar on an even keel. And it is the nation as a whole that should benefit from the creation of this money. I am not talking inflation. I am talking about scientifically preventing both inflation and deflation. Only by unified governmental monetary control and the exclusive issue of money by the Congress can these things be done."

Father Coughlin

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.
EDITORIAL COUNSEL
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16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

Revolt Inevitable

HITLER'S RECENT ANNEXATION of Bohemia, and Memel and the puppetization of Slovakia, Carpatho-Ukraine and Roumania have upset America's diplomats. Chamberlain of Great Britain and Daladier of France promised the President of the United States that if he would throw the support of America behind the "democracies" against the dictatorships, as he did at the time of the first Czech crisis and after the pact of Munich, the dictators would be stopped in their aggressive annexation of sovereign nations and independent lands. Accepting this assurance from the "democracies," America agreed to sell aviation equipment to Britain and planes to France.

America is still keeping up the war bluff, although our diplomats recognize that a secret understanding exists between Chamberlain, Daladier, Hitler and Mussolini regarding so-called Fascist aggression and annexations. In fact, Messrs. Chamberlain and Daladier insist that Hitler continue the Reich's march to the East, so that the Germans will not turn West to make demand for the return of colonial territories which the European "democracies" — Britain and France—now hold as the spoils of war.

The British and French recognize that the German Reich must expand or explode, for Germany needs the raw materials which are available in former territories of Germany and Austria, but which are now sovereign nations set up within the former empire area by the peacemakers of Versailles.

Of course, the French and British hope that the Reich will find its annexation of Bohemia, Sudetenland, Memel, Carpatho-Ukraine, Roumania, Austria, and perhaps Lithuania, suicidal; for these territories have been the downfall of every conqueror in European history.

If Der Fuehrer has visions of re-establishing the old German-Austro Hungarian empire, by grabbing in territories split off from Germany and Austria, he reckons without the record of history. Only the dynamic personality and traditionalism of Emperor Franz Josef kept the old Austro-Hungarian empire together; made up as it was of various lingual, racial and national groups whose aims and ideals were antagonistic. As soon as the old Emperor passed, his empire disintegrated into various groups which the post-war treaties set up as independent and sovereign peoples.

Hitler's regimentation and Nazi regulation cannot keep such an "empire" together. These peoples will revolt against National Socialism as they revolted against German imperialism. By exploiting racial ideologies, national philosophies and native psychologies, the Nazi planners and agitators brought about the annexation and subjugation of these peoples. Actually, these same ideologies, philosophies and psychologies will be a boomerang, for they will be exploited, in turn, to bring about the revolt of these peoples in an attempt to cast off the yoke of German domination.

Great Britain and France are standing by, placidly watching the Reich's land grabs and willing to await the inevitable day of counter revolution. Only America seems to be impatient and eager to fight.

America, however, must learn to mind its own buisness and keep out of European affairs. It was American intervention in the World War that made the iniquitous "revenge" Treaty of Versailles an accomplished fact, and created the situation which engendered National Socialism and Nazi aggression.

America's financiers co-operated with the world's money masters in framing the treaties which exacted tribute from the vanquished Central Powers, which set up puppet nations in Europe and guaranteed the sovereignty of these nations. Hundreds of pretexts for future war were bred by these bankers' "peace" treaties.

Problem Is Here

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, the newspaper with the largest circulation in America, is not being swept off its feet by the Red pro-war propaganda. Said the *News*:

"There is a great deal of breast-beating among the local 'Reds' and their fellow travelers over the latest developments. As we get it, the 'red' interpretation is that Chamberlain and Daladier are to blame, and that Czecho-Slovakia's blow-up is felt to be another move in a British-French plot to sic Hitler on Russia.

"We can't get so excited about it, and don't see why other Americans should."

The *New York Daily News* is right. This is an affair for us to watch and not to mix in. It is right when it says that the agitators are either Reds or sympathizers with the Reds. If they were not Red sympathizers they would have protested against the persecution of 150-million or more Christians in Russia.

If they were honest and disinterested, those who for the past six years have boasted in the public press that they were working to boycott Germany, would have been interested during the past twenty years in boycotting Russia! These things they have not done.

Every Christian American has a heart that is easily attuned to the chord of sympathy. It is natural for us to respond to the victims of persecution wherever they may be. But why not permit our charity and sympathy to begin at home?

Why close our eyes, and hearts, to the 22-million worse than refugees sentenced to subsist upon dole rations in the midst of America's abundance?

Why shut our ears to the pleas of more than 10-million jobless working men whom an undemocratic financial system has virtually despoiled of their right to life, liberty and happiness?

Why permit these internationalists and warmongers, who are more concerned with the minorities of Europe, to distract the nation's attention from our own problems?

Be not deceived. As Father Coughlin said in a recent Sunday's broadcast:

"The enemies of the Prince of Peace are motivated by the same purpose of devouring our liberties, our morals, our homes, our farms, our industries and our immortal souls."

Canadians Against War

A GROUP OF FRENCH CANADIAN societies, following a recent emergency meeting, went on record as absolutely opposed to Canadian participation in a foreign war.

It is estimated that French Canadians represent more than 75 per cent of the population of Montreal and the Province of Quebec, and more than 40 per cent of the entire population of Canada.

A telegram expressing the opposition of Quebec province to participation in a foreign war was sent to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. The message said that the delegates considered "all expressions of solidarity with London on European affairs extremely dangerous to national unity and contrary to Canadian interests and to the country's free status."

Socialized Medicine

WE WILL ALWAYS HAVE the poor with us. Economic legislation which is sadly needed to destroy want in the midst of plenty eventually will be written upon our statute books, but it will not remove poverty entirely from the world. The mentally sick will not be able to care for themselves. The physically maimed will be incompetent, in many cases, to earn a productive livelihood for themselves. These unfortunates must be cared for through the agency of social action.

Therefore, a rationalized plan of socialized medicine is necessary to take care of the needs of persons such as described above and for other groups whom economic legislation will not benefit.

Now socialized medicine and economic reform should be taken into consideration together. Plans to take care of all the unemployed, all the less-than-living-wage earners and all the dolesters when they are sick should not be made permanent on the basis of our present economic system. Temporary care for such people while we are in the process of changing the economics of want into the economics of plenty are to be supported only on the basis that they are temporary.

It is our contention that the physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, dentists and nurses of America are willing to co-operate with the government in writing legislation for a permanent program of socialized medicine whose objective is to take care of those poor who will always be with us even under a better economic system than we have today. But it is understood why the medical profession in general is opposed to a plan of socialized medicine on the basis of our present economic system.

In other words, the whole question simmers down to the point that we require economic reform to go hand in hand with social reform. One without the other would be a calamity. And back of both there must appear a moral reform; for unless the hearts of men readily accept the doctrines of Jesus Christ, both social and economic reform will be mockeries.

Heroes For 'Social Justice'

LAST WEEK'S EDITION of SOCIAL JUSTICE carried the story of a New York man's attack upon a 10-year-old newsboy selling copies of your National Weekly. This week's paper has the story of a young man beaten on the New York elevated for selling SOCIAL JUSTICE. A Chicago salesman was jailed for the offense of selling SOCIAL JUSTICE in the "Loop."

These are but two or three cases that have come to our attention. Countless others no doubt suffer insult and discomfiture as they work to disseminate truth which the enemies of truth do not want known. Unwilling to face unpleasant facts, or unable to confute the disclosures, they turn to "smearing" Father Coughlin in a subversive press or venting their resentment upon little boys who sell SOCIAL JUSTICE.

This heroism on the part of your SOCIAL JUSTICE newsboy places an obligation upon the rest of us. Sellers whose principle "opposition" is the mere indifference of the public — or our own—are not even touched by the torch of persecution. Maybe we all need to suffer more.

Much too often, the 22-million "on the dole" and the 12-million out of work do not touch us. They are just so many figures that Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE are always talking about. But these 22-million do not need an editorial in SOCIAL JUSTICE to tell them that there is want in the midst of plenty. *They know!*

In like manner the workers who have had to suffer for their belief in Christianity, and its program of social justice, have been tested by the fires of persecution and shine as our heroes. They are at once the inspiration and example for the rest of us.

God bless them, and God give strength to us.

Honest Money Reform Is Subject of Congressional Breakfast Talk

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska and Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale Discuss 100 Per Cent Reserve

Former Congressman Charles G. Binderup of Nebraska, whose money school for Congressmen was a promising feature of the last Congress, and whose name was long identified with money reform, is continuing to give the nation the benefit of his years of study of the money question—in spite of his defeat for re-election to Congress. His "Congressional Breakfast Talk" is a regular Washington radio feature. From one of them the accompanying article has been prepared.

—THE EDITOR.

EACH TUESDAY MORNING at 8:15 o'clock, former Congressman Charles G. Binderup of Nebraska conducts a program known as "Congressional Breakfast Talks" over radio station WOL in Washington, D. C. Although he lost his Congressional place in the Republican gains last fall, Mr. Binderup is continuing in this way the fight for an honest money reform which he championed as a Congressman.

The following conversation between Senator George W. Norris from Nebraska, and Professor Irving Fisher, professor emeritus of economics at Yale University, was broadcast on the Binderup program of March 7.

The subject for discussion on this program was "One Hundred Per Cent Reserves" back of demand deposits, as a means of preventing booms, depressions and bank failures. The plan is to make it possible for all the 50,000,000 bank depositors in the United States to go to their banks at the same time and check out all their money without the slightest loss or inconvenience to the banks or to the Government.

Senator Norris Questions Professor

Senator Norris: Professor Fisher, I believe we are agreed that our economic and political systems need to be consistent with each other. Political democracy cannot live in an economic system in which substantially equal opportunities are denied our citizens because of monopolies on the one hand and because of the frequent breakdown of our monetary system on the other. If we wish to keep our most precious heritage handed down to us—our constitutional liberties—we must wake up to the fact that this can't be done by trying to operate our streamlined economy with a horse and buggy monetary system.

When violent booms and depressions rob millions of people of their savings and deprive millions of people of the opportunity to work, constitutions become mere scraps of paper. We have seen this happen in other countries. It can certainly happen here. It is no accident that the world depressions coincided with destruction of democratic systems of government the world over. What is your suggestion, Professor Fisher?

Professor Fisher: My suggestion is this: Let us try above all to do away with violent booms and depressions. I am not speaking in a partisan way. Quite the contrary. We want to get all that is good in the New Deal and at the same time not discard anything that is good in the Old Deal. Primarily, we want to reach the causes of these violent booms and depressions, which threaten to destroy our liberties, as they have destroyed the liberties of other peoples in other lands.

Depression Due to Money System

Senator Norris: I agree with you that the problem of depression, with its inevitable toll of evils—unemployment, bankruptcies, hunger, distress and suicides—is the central problem which must be solved if we are to preserve the doctrine of individual freedom of initiative. Just how do you propose to attack this problem, Professor?

Professor Fisher: Years of study have convinced me that the depression has been primarily a monetary matter. The simple failure to have a sound and stable monetary system has been the most fundamental reason for business and bank failures, foreclosures, bankruptcies and unemployment—in a word, for the depression. It was the depression and pressure of starving and disillusioned men and women, which mainly caused and still causes the great world upheavals—economic, political, social, and even religious.

Senator Norris: But how can our money system have such a powerful influence?

Professor Fisher: Simply because money has become a prime necessity in our civilization. Without it goods cannot be sold and will not be produced. There may be crying need for the necessities of life; there may be all the iron, coal, lumber and other raw materials used for manufacturing; there may be millions of able bodied men anxious to work, yet if there is no money, there is no production; there is unemployment and starvation. You have witnessed all this. Scarcity of money is called deflation. It is just as great an evil as its opposite, superabundance of money, called inflation. Inflation makes booms; deflation makes depressions.

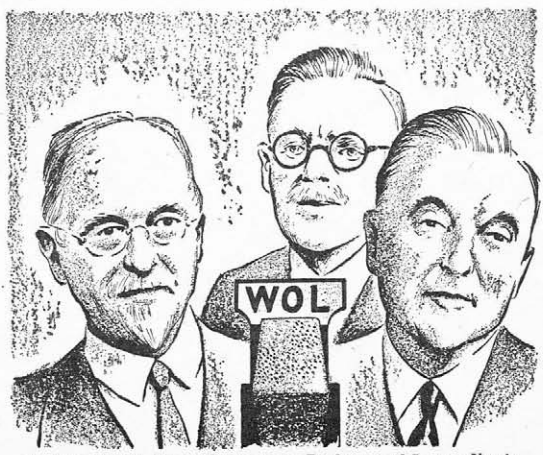
Circulating Medium Founded on Debt

Senator Norris: I judge that you believe the first step toward preventing future booms and depressions is to find a practical method of scientifically controlling the amount of money available for the production and distribution of goods and services which are necessary to sustain the American high standard of living. To do this we must first understand what we use for money.

Professor Fisher: You are right, Senator Norris. The greatest confusion comes from a general lack of understanding of what we use for money. Our principal money has no existence whatever, except in the figures on the ledgers of our commercial banks. We call it bank credit. It is the credit balances in the checking accounts of the individuals, firms, and corporations of the nation. It is created and destroyed by the commercial banks.

When you borrow $500 from a commercial bank, it is quite different from borrowing $500 from a friend. When you borrow from a friend, the transaction adds $500 to your cash and takes $500 from the cash of your friend. The total sum of money in circulation is not changed, but borrowing $500 from a commercial bank is an entirely different transaction. The bank creates the $500 credit which it enters on its ledgers, and you enter on the stub of your checkbook. It is, in effect, $500 of new money. The purchasing power of the nation has increased $500. It is almost as if the bank had printed $500 of new bank notes to lend to you.

Actually, there is no such money in the bank, but only that pen-and-ink record on the bank's books. It is merely a promise of the bank to furnish you $500 of currency and coin on demand. You transfer the title to that promise by drawing checks against it just as if it were real money, and those to whom you pay these checks accept them as money. We may therefore call these promises check-book money, as contrasted with real or pocketbook money. The important fact is that, call it what you will, this $500 you have borrowed is new money. It never existed before you borrowed it. Your act of borrowing it added $500 to the circulating medium of the United States.



Professor Fisher, former Congressman Binderup and Senator Norris.

Money Shrinks As Debt Is Paid

Senator Norris: What really happened when you borrowed that $500 is that you and the bank swapped promises. You promised to pay the bank $500 in three months with interest, and in return the bank promised to furnish $500 in money upon demand at any time. You really do not want the actual money ordinarily. You really want this credit upon which you can draw checks and transfer to others. The recipients of your checks do not ordinarily want the money in actual cash. They, too, want the credit which they in turn can transfer by check, and so this credit continues to circulate in the continuous transfer of goods and services and serves just as actual currency. And yet, as you state, it has no actual existence excepting in figures upon the ledgers of the banks.

Professor Fisher: Precisely. Nine-tenths of our money consists of such debt-created check-book money instead of real or pocketbook money. It is in continuous circulation. Checks are drawn against most of these checking accounts almost daily. Other checks drawn against other accounts which were created by other loans are deposited. Later on when you pay your note to the bank you draw a check on the balance in your checking account payable to the bank itself, and your promise to the bank is paid, and in return the bank's promise to furnish money on demand is canceled. Now the cancellation of the bank's promise is a cancellation of $500 of checkbook money. The $500 no longer circulates as money. It no longer exists. The purchasing power of the nation decreases by $500.

Senator Norris: So what really happens is that making bank loans creates checkbook money and paying these loans destroys checkbook money. That is the reason that the volume of checkbook money and the volume of bank loans fluctuate together as is shown by bank statements.

Fisher Advocates 100 Per Cent Reserve

Professor Fisher: Precisely. If the banks loan freely so as to generate money, we have a boom. If there are few borrowers or if the banks do not wish to lend we have a depression. Creating money and lending money used to be wholly separate. They ought to be separate. But under our present system in our commercial banks the two functions are tied together. If the volume of bank notes fluctuates then the volume of our checkbook money fluctuates too. Fluctuations in the volume of our active money do great harm.

Our checkbook money shrank $8-billion between 1929 and 1933, causing the great depression. That eight billion was more than a third of our money—more than a third of the nation's purchasing power. How can we expect to buy the same amount of goods with two-thirds of our money? The restoration of a portion of this destroyed checkbook money by Government borrowing from the banks, made our partial recovery. A second destruction of checkbook money in 1937 caused the recent recession while a second restoration is making a second partial recovery.

We should never have permitted the destruction of the vast sum of checkbook money in 1929 to 1933. We should not have permitted the destruction of checkbook money

(Continued on Page 21)

New Deal Seeks Legal Excuse As Debt Soars

Would Scrap Bond Limit to Protect Wasteful Spending

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although announcing publicly that the administration had abandoned its attempts to raise the national debt limit by law, President Roosevelt and Treasury Secretary Morgenthau still are seeking the same objective—unlimited spending—by different means.

Statutory restrictions at present limit the national debt to $45-billion. It is estimated that by June, 1940, this limit will have been reached. To assure further unbridled borrowing and spending, the President and Secretary Morgenthau sought to have Congress raise this legal limit $5-billion, increasing the total amount that could be borrowed and spent to $50-billion.

Congressional clamor succeeded in checking this raise, for the present. Congressional leaders pointed out that if the reckless chain of borrowing and spending were continued, only one result could follow—national bankruptcy.

Having thus abandoned this avenue of continued spending, the New Deal now seeks it continued financial squandering through an increase in the amount of United States bonds that may be outstanding. Present statutes provide that of the national debt, which may not rise above the $45-billion limit, $30-billion may be in bonds, or long-term obligations.

Morgenthau has announced that he will seek to have the $30-billion restriction abolished altogether! This means that in the future all obligations incurred will be of the long-range variety, to be paid for by future generations when the present administration will be but a bitter memory, or to be repudiated when national bankruptcy will have become a reality.

The public debt consists chiefly of bonds—Treasury bonds for long-range financing, and Treasury notes for temporary financing. By abolishing the "partition," so-called, between the Treasury notes and Treasury bonds, Morgenthau hopes to accomplish the switch to long-term financing.

Obvious throughout the entire squabble over the New Deal's attempt to raise the debt limit was the New Deal's determination to refrain absolutely from remaining within the debt limit as set up at present. No thought, apparently, was given to the possibility of keeping expenditures within today's statutory confines, for the word "economy" has been stricken from the New Dealers' dictionary.

'Son Elliott' Boosts Garner For President

FORT WORTH, TEXAS—President Roosevelt's son Elliott thinks Vice President John N. Garner will be the Democratic party's standard-bearer in 1940.

In a recent broadcast from Fort Worth son Elliott, indiscreetly perhaps, stated that Garner "is in the driver's seat right now, well in the lead as a likely Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the 1940 elections."

Broadening his talk on the one phase of Garner's life most persons are interested in right now, the extent of his break with the President, Elliott stated that since 1937 Mr. Roosevelt and the Vice President "have traveled separate roads."

"Reports have it," son Elliott said, "that the Vice President became so incensed over the Administration's handling of the sit-down strike situation that he quit Washington and returned to Uvalde (Texas) for a six-month vacation. Since his return his opinions have been at variance with the President's as to the path taken by the Democratic party."

Washington observers commented that it was most unlikely son Elliott made the remarks concerning Garner with the approbation of the elder Roosevelt who, none doubts, still is cherishing the thought of a third term for himself.

Additional significance was lent the remark a few days later when Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, upon being interviewed, stated that President Roosevelt was the only man in the nation capable of leading a successful third party movement. He suggested thus that while Garner might take over the Democratic party, it still would be possible for the President to seek re-election on a third party standard with "liberalism" the issue.

Reorganization Bill Passes After Squabble By Senators

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt's reorganization bill — a mere shadow of its former self—awaited action by a joint committee of Senate and House conferees this week before becoming law.

The bill, a face-saving measure which gives the President the privilege of consolidating or abolishing Federal agencies, passed through the House rather unceremoniously and then bucked its way through the Senate. A long list of important Federal departments was exempted from the roster of those with which the President is permitted to tamper.

Most objectionable aspect of the bill as passed by both the House and Senate is the implication that Congress still accepts in principle the President's right to dictate legislation; conduct a form of one-man rule in the executive-legislative division of government. It was this aspect that drew the most heated debate in the Senate where an active opposition bloc, led by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, succeeded in passing an amendment limiting the President's sway, but then saw it vanish in another vote.

Republicans and some Democrats joined in protesting that a section which provided the reorganization plan set up by the President would become law within 60 days unless specifically killed by Congress, granted too much power to the Chief Executive. They supported the Wheeler amendment which would nullify any Presidential reorganization plan within 60 days unless specifically accepted by Congress.

The Wheeler amendment first was adopted by a 46-43 vote. Senator James F. Byrnes, South Carolina New Dealer, who cannily voted in favor of the Wheeler amendment, later moved for a reconsideration of the proposal. The second vote succeeded in killing the amendment by the same measure of two votes, the New Deal having "traded" for at least one additional supporter.

As approved by both Houses of Congress, the reorganization bill is but a thin reminder of the viciously undemocratic measure which the New Deal sought to sledge-hammer through Congress just one year ago. That measure, which sought to dress the President in unprecedented dictatorial garb, was history-making in the Congressional battle it provoked, and in the undemocratic measures the New Deal adopted in an effort to shove it through. It was killed, finally, in the House when it was spiked by the then chairman of the House Rules Committee, Congressman John J. O'Connor of New York. O'Connor was made a victim of the Presidential purge in autumn because of his action.

Douglas Named to Court; Roosevelt Pack Is Realized

WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What Congress refused to President Roosevelt—an opportunity to pack the Supreme Court with justices who look favorably upon the New Deal and its program of "reform"—nature and natural circumstances have provided him.

Mr. Roosevelt made his fourth appointment to the nine-member court when he named William O. Douglas, youthful head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to the seat vacated in the resignation of Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

With one more appointment, the President will have "packed" the court with a majority of New Deal justices. The count is now five to four —four associate justices and Chief Justice Hughes having been seated in other administrations; four associates having been seated by Roosevelt.

Douglas, 40 years old, has typified the rags-to-riches theme of the American tradition. Born in Minnesota, educated on the Pacific Coast, he arrived in New York in 1922 with 36 cents and the desire to become a lawyer. He was graduated from Columbia University; lectured in law at the same university, then joined the Yale Law School faculty in 1927. One decade later he took over as head of the S.E.C.

Whereas other Roosevelt appointees to the high bench have had to run the gauntlet of Senate hostility before receiving confirmation, it seemed that Douglas would be spared this ignominy. His appointment was hailed generally by members of the Senate, the only dissenting voice arising to object that it was time the President appointed some westerner to the court.

At present the court is constituted entirely of appointees from east of the Mississippi. Chief Justice Hughes is a New York native; Justices McReynolds and Reed are from Kentucky; Butler is from Minnesota, Stone from New York, Roberts from Pennsylvania, Black of Alabama, Frankfurter from Massachusetts, and Douglas, despite his Minnesota birthplace, is listed as from Connecticut.

Indiana Legislature Opposed to Taking Part In Foreign War

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA — At least one legislative body in the United States has taken official cognizance of the dangerous, war-breeding policies of the present administration, and the threat to American peace and security involved therein.

The Indiana legislature passed a resolution opposing *any war alliance with a foreign nation, and any warfare waged on foreign soil.*

The resolution, sent to the state's Congressional delegation at Washington, objects to the wild propaganda of war that replaces reason with hysteria; states that "if war becomes necessary it shall be only for the purpose of protecting our own firesides, our families and loved ones at home and not abroad."

U. S. Buys Second-Rate Planes As Best Equipment Goes Abroad

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As Congress approved the administration bill to increase the Army's air strength to 6,000 planes at a cost of $358-million, it was learned that the United States now is buying second-choice airplanes while the finest manufactured in America are being sold abroad!

The United States Army has been purchasing amphibian planes manufactured by the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Co., of Long Island. These planes decidedly are of a secondary nature and never could be used as military fighting craft. At the same time eastern manufactories have doubled their production schedules *to make crack American planes available for France and Britain.*

In January and February of this year France and Britain together obtained export licenses for more than $17-million worth of American airplanes and parts. In February alone French export licenses for American-made military planes accounted for more than $5-million worth of these craft.

Meanwhile, it was seen that the Army aircraft expansion bill, passed by both houses of Congress, was similar in all respects to that demanded by Mr. Roosevelt. It provides for the upward expansion of the Army air force to a strength of 6,000 planes. The bill was transmitted to the President for his signature, which is as certain as taxes.

To date the Army has contracted for 26 of the Grumman planes, to cost more than $1-million. These planes, according to expert testimony, are unfit for military service. Their purchase, it was shown, accents the extravagant nature of present air rearmament program.

Security Money For Spending

WHEN H. R. 3790, Representative Doughton's bill (for taxation of the compensation of public officers and employes) comes to the Senate floor, it will open the way for a general Congressional discussion of Federal taxation including Social Security, which the Bureau of Internal Revenue calls "federal income tax."

All week long members of the House Ways and Means committee have been hearing testimony for and against amendment of the Social Security Act. Most important testimony right now is that of the Advisory Council on Social Security.

The Advisory Council, created by a motion of the Senate Finance Committee in May 1937, is a group of nonpartisan experts, representing employers, employes and the public. The council has recommended, instead of increasing the social security tax on employers and employes next year, and again every few years until 1950, that the payroll taxes remain at the two per cent level (one per cent from employer, and one per cent from the employe). The recommendation is hopeful coming from the same group which last April 30, advised that "no reduction in the current tax rates under title VIII of the Social Security Act should be made."

* * *

It has since been learned that Social Security can operate as it was meant to operate, without nearly such large collections from the pockets of business and its 40-million employes. On June 30, 1940 the money collected by Social Security will total $1,826,000,000, or almost $2-billion. On that same day the money paid out in pension benefits will total $60-million, or about 3 per cent of the money collected.

If the taxes are increased as the act now specifies, the total pay-roll tax collection from 1941 to 1950 will be $13,750,000,000, of which only $2-billion will be needed for pension payments. In other words, if the Social Security Act is left as it is, the security administration will collect between now and 1950, $11½-billion that it does not need from the wages of people who need it very much.

Everyone admits that a social security reserve fund is desirable and necessary, but for the reserve to total six times the amount of money needed in ten years is unreasonable. Even Senators and Congressmen who voted for the act, now realize that the "full reserve" was not necessary for social security at all, and was only put into the act "to help the Treasury Department of the United States to cushion its deficit spending."

* * *

THE SAME THING will happen to the billions of extra dollars (collected when the tax is increased) that has already happened to the billion dollars already paid into the fund.

The Treasury issues special bonds to the Social Security Board, and spends the cash for the running expenses of government. The reserve left in the Social Security fund is nothing more than a set of I.O.U.s from the United States Treasury. But since the debts of the Treasury are in reality debts of the people of the United States, it falls to the taxpayers to pay back to the Social Security fund with interest, the money which they already paid once before but which was borrowed by the Treasury. Furthermore, the bigger the social security reserve fund becomes, the more unused money will be available for the Treasury to borrow and consequently the more I.O.U.s and interest the taxpayer will have to pay back.

The story of how the "full reserve" got into the act in the first place is told by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, long an opponent of Treasury interference into Social Security funds:

"It was a smart gentleman who put the full reserve into the law. When title II of the Social Security Act was written by the President's own advisers it did not include the full reserve, and the President's advisers did not want the full reserve; and when the consideration of the Social Security Act was finally concluded in the Ways and Means committee of the House, it did not include the full reserve.

"It was only upon the final day when the House committee was ready to report the bill, that the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau, came to the committee and frankly said he wanted the full reserve, not for any social-security purpose, but for the assistance it would give him in financing his problem. That is the way in which the full reserve got into the law."

* * *

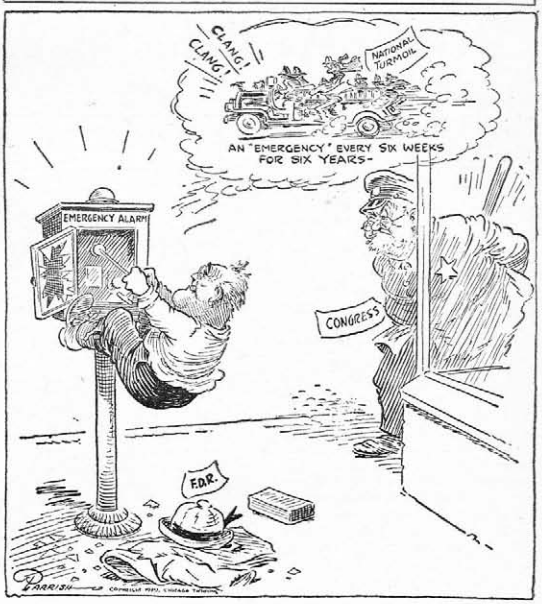
WHILE THERE was no specific mention of Treasury manipulations in the Advisory Council recommendation, the group insisted upon the earmarking of the federal receipts to support social security. It further recommended that old-age benefits begin in 1940 instead of 1942, and that the $47-billion reserve idea be abandoned for a moderate contingency reserve.

Said Senator Lundeen of Minnesota: "The whole act ought to be repealed and scrapped. We now hear nothing but proposals for amendments to the act.

"The present act is not founded on fundamentally correct principles. It cannot be made to work. If there is to be any recovery there must be a re-examination of the whole subject. Some smart boy wrote that act and put it over on the American Congress. We had better get rid of it, or change it fundamentally, before it is too late and involves us in chaos and disaster."

While the suggestion of Senator Lundeen may be more sensible than most, at least insofar as the taxpayer is concerned, it is not likely that the Treasury will give up this gold mine without a struggle—not before the benefit payments start to come due anyway.

ROOSEVELT—A BELL-RINGER



(Chicago Tribune)

Federal Reserve Board Opposes a Stable Dollar

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Reserve Board, the sounding board of the international bankers, has issued a public statement designed to confuse and bewilder those who are endeavoring to rectify a dishonest and immoral financial system.

The Federal Reserve Bankers have advised Congress that they *disapprove legislative proposals which would empower the board to manage price levels through the control of the volume of money and credit.*

Of course, they could hardly be expected to co-operate.

The statement was one of the boldest in the matter of dishonest statements issued in a long time. Among a few gems were:

"The board does not favor the enactment of any bill based on the assumption that the Federal Reserve System or any other agency of the Government can control the volume of money and credit and thereby raise the price level to a prescribed point and maintain it there."

What would you think if a yardstick was 36 inches one day, 24 inches another day, 18 inches another day and 12 inches the following week? How could we build homes and factories and buildings with such an unstable measure? A fluctuating dollar that is worth 77 cents one week, 95 cents another week and $1.29 the following month is working the same havoc in our economic life.

Our most basic measure of exchange—money—is fluctuating from day to day. It must be stabilized at 100 cents to the dollar!

The Monetary Commission of Congress, after an exhaustive investigation stated: "The greater the volume of money, the higher the wage and the selling price of farm products, the higher the standard of living and general prosperity; and conversely, the smaller the volume of money, the lower the wage and farm produce prices, the lower the standard of living and the greater the poverty of the people."

SEARCHLIGHT on the MONEY CHANGERS

Stabilization Profits A Bookkeeping Trick

APPEARING BEFORE Congressional Committees, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has made the claim that the Stabilization Fund has earned profits aggregating $13,229,951.

Upon analysis, it appears that the "profits" resulted largely from transactions between two units of the Treasury Department, similar to the juggling between public utilities, operating and holding companies which were condemned so severely by the Government itself as dishonest.

Study of the other items of profit show some strange bookkeeping methods involving transactions between the Treasury Department itself and the so-called Stabilization Fund.

One instance of this "high finance," is the item of $3,497,935 which is supposed to represent profits on transactions in exchange on gold.

The Government, it seems, has made a practice of buying imported gold at $35 an ounce, less ¼ of 1 per cent for handling, and has sold gold for export at $35 an ounce, plus ¼ of 1 per cent. This charge amounts to about 9 cents an ounce.

Now the Stabilization Fund, a Treasury account, has been allowed to take this profit instead of crediting it directly to the Treasury. Inasmuch as the Treasury could levy this charge itself if no fund were in existence, there seems no good reason to put it forward as supporting a profit item of the Stabilization Fund.

The American people derive no particular benefit from the Stabilization and many believe it serves the interests of certain internationalists who are given an advantage in trade so they can perpetuate the empires around the world where profits are sweated from slave labor.

Peace Hopes Fade As A. F. L. Attacks C. I. O. Unity Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The doves of peace, which appeared for a time to be heading for the A.F.L.-C.I.O. unity negotiations, turned back abruptly last week after a Federation blast at the C.I.O.'s Communist-inspired peace proposal.

John P. Frey, head of the A.F.L. metal trades unions, assailed the plan submitted by John L. Lewis and rejected by A.F.L. representatives as identical to a proposal published in the *Communist Daily Worker* in 1937.

"It is evident that the substance of the proposals for unity submitted by the C.I.O. at the White House conference and those prepared and published by the Communist Party in the United States two years ago are identical," he said.

"One of the most serious problems presented by the C.I.O. has been the infiltration of Communism, Communist policy and Communist tactics and the control secured in many local unions and national organizations affiliated with the C.I.O. It will not make the problem of unity between the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. easier to solve when it is understood that the first proposals for unity advanced by the C.I.O. were identical to those prepared by the Communist Party, with Moscow's approval."

He quoted an article in the *Daily Worker* of October 20, 1937, in which William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party in the United States, offered a peace plan for labor similar to Lewis' proposal.

Both provided for merging the A.F.L. and C.I.O. into an American Congress of Labor in which each organization would have equal voice and the balance of power would be held by the four large independent railroad brotherhoods.

"The C.I.O. proposals were received by the uninformed as an original proposition from Lewis," Frey said, "while those who keep in touch with the Communist Party's efforts to infiltrate the American labor movement so that they could advance their un-American purposes and secure directive control in the labor movement, were aware that these proposals have been advanced by the Communist Party in the United States for some time."

William Green, president of the A.F.L., rejected the plan immediately it was offered, and charged it had not been submitted in good faith.

He and his conference representatives have insisted any real negotiations must stem from the unsuccessful talks of December, 1937, when the A.F.L. offered to absorb the 10 unions which broke away and originated the C.I.O. Under the plan some amicable adjustment would be made for all new unions which since have been organized by the C.I.O. The Federation is willing to compromise on the C.I.O. demand for industrial organization by permitting it in some industries, though holding fundamentally to the A.F.L. principle of trade unionism.

Judging by the pace of negotiations and current results of the conferences, no semblance of progress has been made.

Some optimistic observers, however, expect the C.I.O. to give serious consideration to the Federation plan now that hopes for its own proposal are irretrievably lost.

'LET ME AT 'EM'

—*From the Chicago Tribune.*

Roosevelt Chooses Bad Time To Press W. P. A. Increase

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When Congress voted to cut the $875-million request for W.P.A. relief to $725-million in February, those who expected that action to keep W.P.A. expenses within the budget limit did not reckon with New Deal determination. Last week Congress was again on the subject of W.P.A. appropriations. Mr. Roosevelt had come back for the other $150-million. But the President chose an unfortunate moment to send Congress his appropriations message.

On the very day that Mr. Roosevelt sent his message to Congress informing the nation that it would be necessary for W.P.A. rolls "to effect a reduction of approximately 400,000 in the first week in April, and a further reduction of 600,000 in the first week in May" unless Congress recognized "the real need for an additional appropriation of $150-million," the propaganda bureau of the New York W.P.A. made the front page in the leading newspapers, telling the nation about the fine exhibit W.P.A. is going to provide at the New York World's Fair.

W.P.A., said the announcement, is going to build a $250,000 building, with a 299 seat theater, and a 126x86 open air court with a band shell. It will have exhibit rooms and a gallery where paintings and other works by W.P.A. artists will be displayed. The Federal Theater groups will co-operate by giving a series of plays during the Fair; and the Federal W.P.A. Music projects will liven the court for concert and band music. There will be small models of W.P.A. projects on display; also Fair visitors will be entertained by folk-dancing, puppet shows, moving pictures, and recitals, all staged by W.P.A. employes and financed by the W.P.A. appropriations. Congressmen estimated that this one exhibit as now planned, will cost the taxpayers more than $1-million.

The publicity only served to remind economical Congressmen of the many other wasteful schemes undertaken by W.P.A. when it was supposed to be helping as many unemployed as possible. It was especially irritating since Congress had warned W.P.A. before that it should cease its useless and frivolous projects.

Col. F. C. Harrington, W.P.A. administrator, was asked at the House subcommittee hearings, just where the cuts would be made. Said Representative Taber of New York:

"There is no need to ask where the cuts will be made. We know already. The cuts will be made entirely on the most deserving people, who are in the most trouble, for the purpose of creating pressure on Congress.

"They have done such things as let out widows in Ohio and they have done that in New York and other places, instead of letting out the political hacks.

"The W.P.A. sent out letters to their branches urging them to compile statistics showing long waiting lists of applicants for relief in order that a good case might be made before the Congress. This New York World's Fair project is evidence that W.P.A. racketeering is still popular with the New Deal. It's a stinking mess that has revolted even the New York City Democrats."

Excluding the new request, the appropriations for relief since President Roosevelt took office in 1933, now total $15,551,580,000. This does not include administration projects aimed partly at unemployment relief, as some forms of farm aid and recent C.C.C. expenses.

To make matters worse for the New Deal policy makers, the National Industrial Conference Board has just released statistics showing that unemployment is climbing back to the heights it reached in 1933.

The national unemployment total in 1929 was 469,000 persons. On January 30, 1931 there were 6,667,000 unemployed. A year later the number had increased to 9,996,000. In 1933 there were 12,755,000 unemployed; there were 10,538,000 in 1934; in 1935 there were 10,142,000 without jobs; in 1936, 10,346,000; in 1937, 10,542,000, and in 1938, 10,342,000. On January 30, 1939, the figure was back up to 10,645,000 unemployed.

Delay Change of Wagner Act

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration strategy to delay amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act was successful again last week as the Senate Committee on Education and Labor again postponed hearings.

Committee hearings originally were scheduled for March 10, but Chairman Thomas, a New Dealer, and the C.I.O. have pleaded that revision discussions at the present time would only disrupt unity efforts of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. peace conferences now in progress.

In view of the fact that the A.F.L. urges drastic changes in the Act and the C.I.O. opposes any tampering with it, their excuse is probably justified. There is strong suspicion, however, that President Roosevelt called the peace conference for the deliberate intention of forestalling amendment of the Act by the present Congress.

Would Assure Profit to Farmer

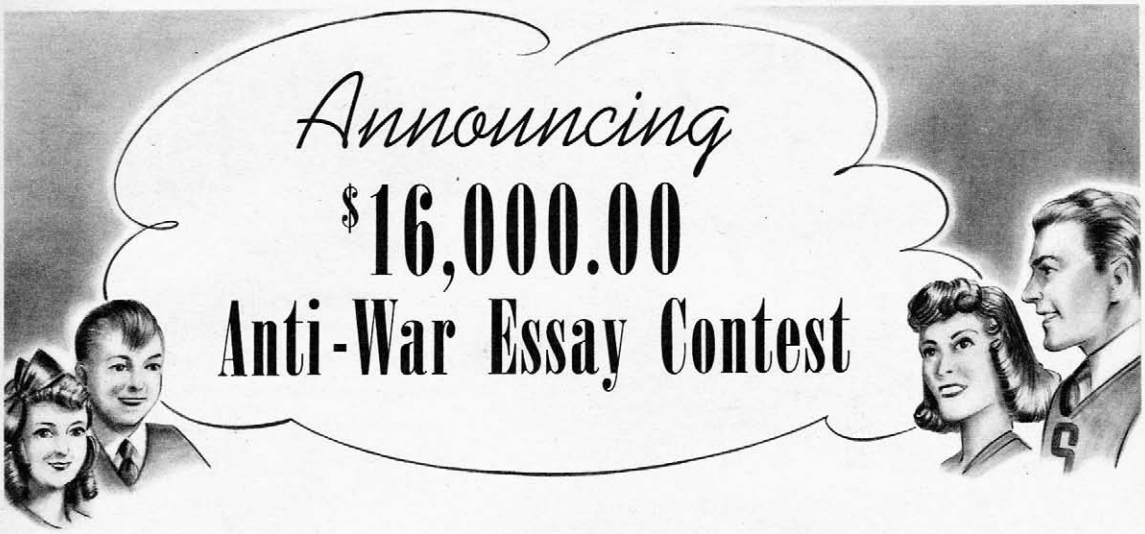
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The utter failure of the Administration's farm program is recognized by farmers, agricultural experts, Congressmen—practically everybody but the Administration.

Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma, one of the most militant advocates of revision of the 1938 farm bill, predicted recently that the Government will be forced to find a substitute for its present unsuccessful program.

Farmers themselves, he said, oppose the New Deal theory of crop control and will grow more articulate against it the longer it remains in force.

Since the Government began curtailing crops on the false assumption that the nation is suffering from overproduction, American farmers' export trade has decreased and imports have increased. Millions of unemployed are without sufficient purchasing power to buy enough food and clothing for their families.

Senator Lee has proposed a program designed to help alleviate this situation by guaranteeing farmers a fixed price which would insure a profit on their products.



The ANTI-WAR ESSAY CONTEST of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine opens throughout the United States today.

For the first time in American history, students and school pupils in both parochial, private and public schools are given the opportunity to express themselves on American participation in war. Winners will share in a harvest of cash prizes totalling more than $16,000.00.

The great test is also for adults. An "All-American" division of the contest has been provided for those who do not qualify as school pupils. Prizes in this division alone foot up a total of $3,750.00.

The purpose of Father Coughlin and the management of SOCIAL JUSTICE is to elicit in this competition the most widespread symposium ever gathered on the all-engrossing general topic of: "What About the United States and War?"

However, while that subject contains the general idea of the ANTI-WAR ESSAY CONTEST, none of the allotted topics will be worded exactly that way. In fact, the topics will be so arranged that each pupil of a public, parochial or private school will be in competition only with other pupils of the same grade.

Topic for Each Grade

The ANTI-WAR ESSAY CONTEST is open to all school pupils from the fifth to the twelfth grade, inclusively. Each grade will have its own topic and all topics will deal with the burning question of America's menace from foreign war, and how to keep our country out of bloody conflicts. The subject upon which adult contestants will write their essays will be a bit more advanced than those allotted grade pupils.

On the fourth page of this section will be found a table showing the topics allotted to each grade, from the fifth to the twelfth, inclusively, and also the one upon which adult contestants of the "All-American" division will write. This table will also show the minimum number of words which the essays must contain in order to qualify for the cash prizes.

Each school grade has its own separate and distinct list of cash awards which will go to the winners in that particular division.

The great ANTI-WAR ESSAY CONTEST opens today and will close at Midnight of Saturday, June 10. By that hour all essays will have to be either already submitted or in the mails and on the way to the offices of SOCIAL JUSTICE in Royal Oak, Michigan.

However, it will pay all contestants to submit their essays early. There is great danger that, if you delay, something might prevent you from entering at all, thus putting you completely out of the running for the big cash prizes. In order to encourage early submissions of the essays, a Special Promptness Prize of $50.00 is provided for each school class and also for the "All-American" division. This extra prize will be awarded to the winner who has submitted a winning essay in any division on or before Midnight of Saturday, May 13.

Three Things Necessary

In order to qualify for the handsome cash prizes three things are necessary: (1) you must enter by filling out and returning an Official Entry Form, shown on another page of this section; (2) you must submit an essay in the form and length required for your grade or division and on the topic allotted to that division; (3) you must obtain before the Contest closes two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. One yearly and two half-yearly subscriptions will qualify you.

You may submit as many essays as you wish, provided that you also obtain two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions for each essay submitted, and otherwise abide by the Contest Rules as set out in this section. You may send in your subscriptions and remittances at any time before the close of the Contest. But, if you wish to qualify for the Extra Promptness Prize of $50.00, your essay and subscriptions must be in our offices or the letter containing them must be postmarked at or before Midnight of Saturday, May 13. Of course, the thing to do is to start right now, write your essay and get your subscriptions lined up.

Start Right Now

Time is important in this great Contest. The sooner you begin, the sooner you will have completed your qualifications and are in line for the cash prizes. That is why you must fill in and return your Official Entry Form right today.

Father Coughlin wishes to know as soon as possible who is to compete for the cash awards and where they are located in the United States.

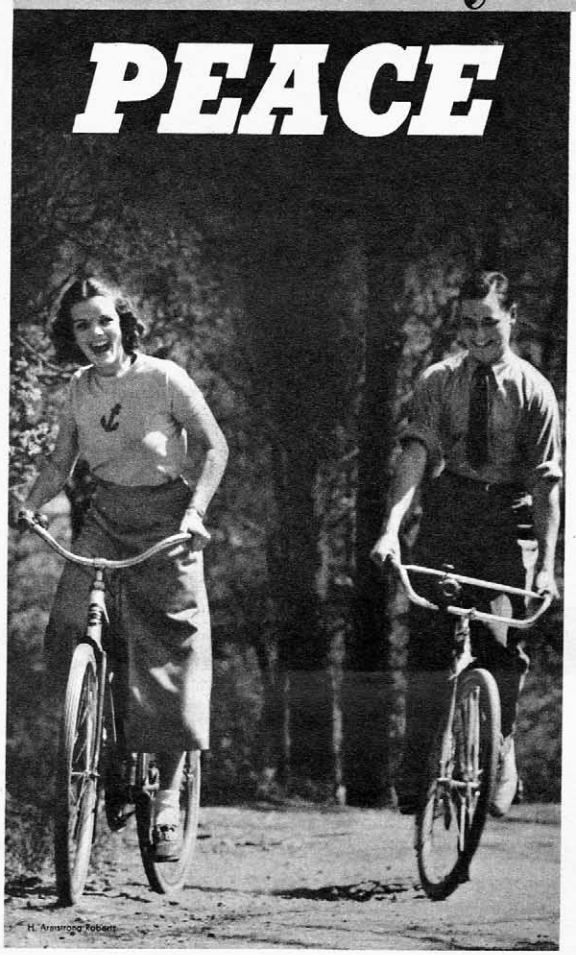
Therefore, address your Official Entry Form directly to him. Fill it out now, address it to "Father Charles E. Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan." Be sure to write in the lower left hand corner of the envelope: "Contest Dept."

Just the moment your Official Entry Form is received in our offices, all receipt blanks and such instructions as you need will be rushed to you. Do not write your essay until you receive these. You will need the receipt blanks to give them to those who subscribe for SOCIAL JUSTICE in order to help you win a big cash prize.

Here is perhaps the greatest chance of your life to combine training in the art of writing with the chance to win a large cash award. And, at the same time, you are aiding in the wondrous task of keeping our country out of bloody European wars and in spreading the social justice principles of Father Coughlin.

Read every word in this Special Contest Section—and start today.

Youth Pays Dearly For Wa



THE burden of war lies heavily on the shoulders and hearts of youth. When the guns blaze and the world is filled with death, it is not the old men, the bankers, the bond-clippers, the warmongering statesmen who bear their breasts to the enemy.

IT IS YOUTH!

If the plutocrats, money-changers, kings, dictators and presidents of all countries were put together in a room—with bombs and bayonets and hand grenades with which to tear each other to bleeding bits—there would not be any war.

Therefore, let youth speak. Let the young people of America raise a mighty voice of protest against the war-wishing diatribes of crackpot Congressmen, Cabinet members and leaders of the international plunderbund.

Once before, the youth of America went forth to make the world safe for a shadowy democracy. They fought, suffered, died and won. Then came the vultures of international greed and sold the youth of the entire world down the river.

This must never happen again. Young men and women of these United States must not be deluded

Peaceful America. Is it worth keeping it this way so that youth may play after class hours instead of dodging aerial bombardments or training for the battle front?

ar!! Let Youth Speak!!

by the plaintive yelps of world bankers who are loyal to no country. They must not be led sheep-like to the shambles by the jackals of international finance. They must not be fooled by fatuous references to "democracy" in a world which boasts no genuine democracy. They must not be deceived by simulations of righteous wrath on the part of hypocrites who seek only the welfare of their international money-masters.

American youth must show its patriotism by helping the United States to keep OUT of war; by renewing as a national peace-cry the warning of George Washington to remain free of entangling alliances.

The future of America is in the hands of its young men and women whose hearts are still free of the tarnishments which afflict their elders. Let them become articulate NOW for an untrammeled America — an America of progress, light and peace, instead of an America of barbarous retrogression, national darkness and death.

In order to bring forth this spirit of genuine patriotism in the heart of American youth the Anti-War Contest of SOCIAL JUSTICE opens today.

The pictures under the caption "War" are almost too terrible to reproduce. The victims shown met death from bombs and from machine gun squads.

OFFICIAL TABLE of the CONTEST

	"All-American" Division for Adults	12th Grade	11th Grade	10th Grade	9th Grade	8th Grade	7th Grade	6th Grade	5th Grade
GRAND PRIZE	$1,500	$1,000	$800	$700	$600	$500	$500	$500	$500
2nd PRIZE	750	500	400	350	300	250	250	250	250
3rd PRIZE	500	300	250	210	200	150	150	150	150
4th PRIZE	Four prizes $100 each	Four prizes $80 each	Four prizes $60 each	Four prizes $50 each	Four prizes $40 each	Four prizes $30 each	Four prizes $30 each	Four prizes $25 each	Four prizes $25 each
5th PRIZE	Four prizes $80 each	Four prizes $70 each	Four prizes $40 each	Four prizes $30 each	Four prizes $25 each	Four prizes $25 each	Four prizes $25 each	Four prizes $20 each	Four prizes $20 each
6th PRIZE	Four prizes $70 each	Four prizes $50 each	Four prizes $30 each	Four prizes $25 each	Four prizes $20 each	Four prizes $10 each	Four prizes $10 each	Four prizes $10 each	Four prizes $10 each
Length of Essay	1,200 words or less	900 words or less	700 words or less	700 words or less	700 words or less	500 words or less	400 words or less	300 words or less	300 words or less
TOPIC	*"How to Keep America Out of War"*	*"Foreign Entanglements Lead to War"*	*"The Cost of War"*	*"Offensive Wars Settle Nothing"*	*"Offensive War Will Hurt America"*	*"I Don't Want War"*	*"Mothers Don't Want War"*	*"Daddies Shouldn't Have to go to War"*	*"Daddies Shouldn't Have to go to War"*

EXTRA PRIZE FOR PROMPTNESS

The Anti-War Contest is perhaps your greatest opportunity to combine educational qualifications with the chance to strike for real fortune in cash. The Contest opens today and will close at Midnight of Saturday, June 10. Within a few weeks thereafter $16,000.00 in cash awards will go to 135 winners.

BUT—

If you are prompt you can win MORE than the prizes shown for your classification in the Official Table of the Contest.

THERE IS AN EXTRA PRIZE OF $50.00 WHICH WILL BE AWARDED TO ALL WINNERS OF GRAND PRIZES, SECOND PRIZES OR THIRD PRIZES WHO SEND IN THEIR ESSAYS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS BEFORE MIDNIGHT OF SATURDAY, MAY 13. THIS EXTRA $50.00 WILL BE AWARDED OVER AND ABOVE THE PRIZES SHOWN IN THE TABLE.

Moral—enter NOW. Get to work on your essay. Line up your subscriptions—and WIN!

OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM

Anti-War Essay Contest of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine

.....1939

Father Charles E. Coughlin
Royal Oak, Michigan

I am today entering your SOCIAL JUSTICE Anti-War Essay Contest and I am sending in this Official Entry Form.

I understand that, in order to qualify for the cash prizes, I must write and submit an essay of proper length and on the topic allotted to my school grade or to the "All-American" division. I also understand that, in order to qualify, I must send in before the contest closes two yearly ($3.00 a year), four half-yearly ($1.50 for 6 mos.) or one yearly and two half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, and otherwise abide by the contest rules.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

Town or City.....State.....

If not a school pupil but classified in "All-American" class, please put "X" here ☐

If a school pupil mark number of your grade here ☐

Name of School.....

Signature of Teacher or Principal.....

Extra Entry Form for Friend or Relative

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If not a school pupil but classified in "All-American" class, please put "X" here ☐

If a school pupil mark number of your grade here ☐

Name of School.....

Signature of Teacher or Principal.....

HOW TO PROCEED AS A CONTESTANT

1. Fill out an "Official Entry Form" now. Mail it to Father Charles E. Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan. In the lower left hand corner of the envelope write: "Contest Dept." Immediately your entry form is received you will be sent an official subscription receipt book. You need no instructions beyond those contained in this Contest section of today's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

2. Write your essay. You may take your time to do this so long as it arrives in our offices or is postmarked at or before Midnight of Saturday, June 10. But, it will PAY YOU WELL to hurry. There is a Promptness Prize of an extra $50.00 for every winner of a Grand, Second or Third Prize whose essay and subscriptions arrive in our offices or are mailed before Midnight of Saturday, May 13.

3. In order to qualify for the prizes you must obtain two yearly subscriptions ($3.00 per year each) or four half yearly subscriptions ($1.50 each) to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. These must also be in or mailed before Midnight of Saturday, May 13 in order to qualify you for the extra $50.00 for speed and promptness. One yearly and two half-yearly subscriptions will qualify you.

4. Study the Official Table of the Contest on this page. Be sure you write on the proper topic, according to your school grade. If you are not a school pupil, be sure your essay is written on the topic allotted to the "All-American" Division. Be sure your essay does not exceed the maximum number of words allotted for your division. If your essay is LESS than the allotted number of words, it will qualify. If it contains MORE words than the allotted number, it will not qualify. The topic of your essay, which you write across the top of the first page, DOES NOT COUNT as words of your essay.

5. At the bottom of the last page of your essay write your name, your address, the name of your school, your grade. If you are in the "All-American" classification, write your name, your address and the words "All-American."

6. Mail your essay and your subscription stubs, which will be sent to you immediately you enter, with remittance in the same envelope. Please do not enclose any other letter concerning other business you might wish to transact with Father Coughlin or SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. In the lower left corner of the envelope write: "Contest Dept."

7. READ THE RULES CAREFULLY. ENTER TODAY.

$3,750.00 FOR ADULTS

Remember — the "All-American" Division of the great Anti-War Contest is open to all adult Americans and Canadians who are NOT school pupils. This division is conducted altogether distinct and apart from the remainder of the competition. The prizes for adults are the highest in the Contest. Glance over the Official Table.

Anybody can win. It requires no high degree of education to romp off with the Grand Prize of $1,500.00 or any of the other 14 cash awards allotted to the "All-American" Division. The essays will be judged on grammar, spelling, clearness of thought and general development of the allotted subject. Hifalutin language will not count.

Enter now. Do your part to wake America to the dangers of foreign war-mongering. And WIN $1,500.00 in cash. READ THE RULES.

CONTEST RULES

1. The SOCIAL JUSTICE Anti-War Essay Contest is open to all residents of the United States and Canada except employes of Father Coughlin or SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, or their immediate families. Persons of all races and religious denominations may compete.
2. The Contest shall open on Monday, April 3 and close at midnight on Saturday, June 10.
3. SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC. will pay 135 cash awards totaling $16,000.00 to pupils of public, private or parochial schools recognized by the Department of Education of any State or Province, and to adult persons, not school pupils, who submit the 135 best essays on topics allotted in the "Official Table of the Contest." This table will appear in every issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE during the life of the Anti-War Essay Contest and is completely official and authoritative as to prizes, topics, length of qualifying essays and classification of contestants.
4. The "Official Entry Form" must be used in entering the Contest. A school pupil must have his or her entry form signed by a teacher of his or her grade, or by the school principal.
5. Submitted essays will be judged by a Board of Contest Judges, of which Father Charles E. Coughlin will be Chairman. Each contestant agrees upon entering the Contest to abide by the decisions of the Board of Contest Judges as being final.
6. Competing school pupils shall be classified in grades from the fifth to the twelfth, inclusively. No pupil shall in any way be in competition with pupils in higher or lower grades.
7. The "All-American" Division of the Contest is open to all adult Americans or Canadians who are not school pupils. No "All-American" contestant shall be, in any way, in competition with school pupils or vice versa.
8. Submitted essays shall be in English and shall be judged on a basis of sentence structure, spelling, grammar, clearness of thought and general development of the subject. They may be typewritten or handwritten by pen or pencil. Neatness or the quality of handwriting will not count in judging. No more than four quotations may be used in an essay. A quotation must not be longer than 20 words. Quotation marks do not count as words.
9. All submitted essays shall become the property of SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC. and shall not be returned to contestants.
10. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, each contestant must send in during the life of the Contest two yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $3.00 each, four half-yearly subscriptions at $1.50 each, or one yearly and two half-yearly subscriptions. These qualifying subscriptions may be either new, or renewals from present subscribers. Subscriptions and remittances MUST be sent in the same envelope with essay.
11. SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC. cannot be responsible for essays or remittances arriving late or lost in the mails.
12. A contestant may submit any number of duly qualified essays, but each must be supported by two yearly, four half-yearly or one yearly and two half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. No contestant may win more than one prize.

The Insult of Fascism

Success of Dictator Nations Snubs Professed Superiority of the Democracies

By ANTHONY ASHLEY

BEHIND MR. ROOSEVELT'S recent denouncement of age-old forms of governments that have proven tyrannous and instable, there is the gentle insinuation that his form of government is new. Just what that form of government might be is not clear from the President's speech of March 4, before the joint sessions of House and Senate on the 150th anniversary of Congress.

Among his pronouncements was a request for larger armament program, to be met, of course, by a larger tax program. This is not new. And it helps very little to add to the description of his kind of government that it gives freedom of religion, freedom of press and speech, and a Bill of Rights. Neither are those governmental characteristics new; they have been embodied in forms of government that have endured for many centuries and played not a small part in bringing age-old nations to maturity.

All this cry of superior government can easily leave the impression of one frightened by a storm covering his head with a pillow. If we are good in our form of government, there is no need to be ashamed of it; but neither, again, is it necessary to constantly cry against and attack other forms—unless we fear them.

New Deal Failure Cripples Arguments

Honesty would suggest that in reviewing our form of government we also see clearly that our people are yet, after six long years, without security, without property, without work, without the freedom of opportunity. It helps little to din into our ears that most of the other peoples of this world are suffering from governments that oppress, that constrict, that serve themselves, and deny to them any degree of success or workability.

Speaker Bankhead on the same program did not seem to share the President's optimism, or faculty for bold assertion. Bankhead was bold, but his boldness ran to warning that "there has been no period within the recollection of this generation more full of signs and portents than this present hour of the necessity of reappraising the soundness and desirability of our democratic form of government."

Unemployment is not new in any form of government.

Too, a large class of propertyless wage slaves is not new. Excessive armaments is not new. Nor are the agitation and subtly seditious statements of radicals new.

Fascism Is Called Dictatorship

Now, almost everyone will tell you that Fascism is dictatorship; and will gladly credit you with understanding if you gather that "dictatorship" is the one and compelling poison that infects all nations that have given themselves over to Fascism. Yet, we hear no condemnation of dictatorship in Turkey, where the Kemal wields power more absolute than the Reich, more effective than Mussolini's power in Italy. Nor, again, is there any suggestion made of dictatorship in the Russian plan, which allows no expression of personal, civic, religious or social life beyond the rule of the Kremlin.

It is not helpful, on the other hand,

CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES

to propose the hindering of religion and private ownership of property as the common sin of the Fascist countries. Opposed to the line-up of Fascist nationalities are national ethics which both rule out religion and private property ownership even more severely than do those ethics on the Fascist side.

The charge of anti-Catholicism is another reason that does not long stand up for opposition to the Fascist countries. In Germany, Catholicism is decidedly non-grata; in Italy, Catholicism is granted a sufficiently free action course to pursue its ends; in Portugal and Spain, Catholicism is welded closely to national policy and eagerly accepted as the spirit of national culture.

What Is It Makes Fascism Dangerous?

One thing stands out clearly: Fascism in the body politic can be against religion or aligned with religion; Fascism can retain ownership of property, or curtail its governing use in the individual; Fascism can resist the directive influence of Catholic Christianity, or welcome it into its sphere of action.

Finally, dictatorship in other countries does not receive the condemnation it receives in Fascist countries. What, then, is it that makes Fascism a thing of such repulsion to our self-styled democratic forms of government? What makes "Fascism" so dangerous that other dictatorships must be called to our assistance?

* * *

The President's speech, if you reread it, establishes two points clearly: one, that *ours is the superior form of government;* secondly, that this superior form of government *must be protected by added armaments and increased preparedness.* Even if you want a change, you may not have it; and even those countries that have made the change to Fascist forms are gently warned that we shall try to bring them back to sanity and safety.

And that note of superiority, which was not new in the President's mouth, but has been insinuated more and more often of late—that note of superiority is very likely the underlying, sub-conscious reason why Fascism must at all costs be first of all kept from our shores and then wiped from other lands.

The so-called democratic countries, England, France and the United States, have for so long a time been the leaders and heralders of prosperity and stable economic existence that we are aghast at the thought of that leadership passing from their hands.

What makes us more furious is the evident rejection of our supposedly superior form of government by other lands. Without either advice or assistance from the democratic countries the Fascist countries have refused to walk any longer with us; and have broken rank with us in no pleasant way and without the courtesy of greeting.

The Fascist countries have hurt us in snubbing what we have long thought was the acme of political effectiveness both in method and in intent. What some writers call Western Parliamentarianism has been cynically discarded; and that snub our political leaders can neither swallow nor answer. Always, *the answer to our supposed superiority comes back in our incapacity for ten long years to solve problems that the Fascist countries are at least on a road to solving.*

Included in the quoted statements of the recent anniversary ceremonies was Chief Justice Hughes' remark that "with the ultimate power of change through amendment in their hands, the people are always able to obtain whatever a preponderant and abiding sentiment demands." If our power for reform is so easily at hand, we have been either indifferent to our sufferings or cowards in working our will towards peace and prosperity.

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to Pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."
ROMANS 15:30

DECEASED

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport
Catherine and James Murphy
Derby
Mrs. Mary Ellen McCarthy
ILLINOIS
Chicago
Maria Gaibert
Straun
Edward Brady, Sr.
IOWA
Corwith
Mrs. Hugh Gordon
MASSACHUSETTS
Arlington
Michael J. Duggan
Fall River
Mrs. M. Kelley
Somerville
Denis Sheehan
Taunton
James McGowan
George Ronger
MICHIGAN
Flint
Jerome Bernard Coggins

NEW YORK
Brooklyn
Mrs. Elizabeth F. Duffy
John, Patrick and Peter Jennings
Mary Maguire
Dunkirk
Elizabeth Caines
Glendale, L. I.
A. L. Beach
Poughkeepsie
Edward Corcoran
Syracuse
Frank Kerlin
Woodhaven, L. I.
Billy Dannhardt
OHIO
Middletown
Mrs. Mary Louis
PENNSYLVANIA
Allentown
Burnetta Tonkin
Norristown
James O'Donnell
WISCONSIN
West Allis
Mrs. Sam Rouiller

FOREIGN
Dyckt Vrable, Hungary
Yan Niznansky
Belfast, Co. Antrim, Ireland
Catherine O'Hara
Catherine Russell

ILL

ILLINOIS
Chicago
Mrs. Katie Black
Mr. Blair
Mrs. Cole
Ephraim Noll, Jr.
INDIANA
St. Marys of the Woods
Sister Gertrude Therese
MASSACHUSETTS
Lenox
Mrs. Michael Cole
Medford
Mrs. Thomas Scott
MICHIGAN
Detroit
Mrs. Leonard Karle
Port Huron
Miss Hannah O'Loughlin
MINNESOTA
Albany
Gertrude Truth
St. Paul
Mrs. W. B. Soukup
MISSISSIPPI
Yazoo City
Mr. H. M. Cadenhead
Mrs. S. S. Griffin
MISSOURI
St. Louis
Edward Alberico
Theodore Neunist
NEW YORK
Brooklyn
Miss Sophie A. Costa
Syracuse
Robert Bunns
OHIO
Cincinnati
Mr. Charles Metzger
Mrs. Taylor
Katie Ward
Toledo
Mrs. Jacob Gedert

My God, bestow Thy blessings and Thy mercies on all persons, and on those souls in Purgatory, for whom I am in charity, gratitude, or friendship bound and have the desire to pray, Amen.

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

BENEFITS: 1. You are remembered every morning at mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a special mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

OBLIGATION: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

PRIVILEGES: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

FEES: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year. The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Michigan.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed.....dollar(s) as membership fee for the Radio League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

Czecho-Slovakia Has Disappeared But Her Betrayed Peoples Remain

PRAGUE, BOHEMIA — Czecho-Slovakia has disappeared because, on the surface, Germany's Hitler has taken possession, but the partition is not of the people's choosing—neither Czechs nor Slovaks. The people are submitting because they have no alternative, except to die. But they will never forget.

Both peoples are fiercely nationalistic, and while they have been promised "autonomous development of their respective national life, appropriate to their special character," they will never be vassals.

Their glorious histories go back beyond the tenth century. Throughout more than three centuries of domination under the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, a burning hope was maintained that some day would bring them to independence. Once more, these people have been betrayed into foreign hands.

The two peoples attained a shadow of independence following the World War, but they have been led by men who have not told them the facts. If ever a people have been victimized by their so-called leaders, it was in Czecho-Slovakia.

Leaders Betray Will of Peoples

Throughout the world, *national leaders are deliberately preparing for the destruction of another world war which none of their peoples want.*

When history writes the true story—if it ever does—it will record the awful tragedy of men who acted as leaders who were not true leaders. They were bent upon ambition, on power, on riches, while all the time they were only agents of the "power behind governments" that makes the puppet leaders fulfill their will.

The strangest—because so few know of its existence, not to speak of its invisible organization and revolutionary purposes—and the strongest of these powers behind governments today are the secret occult organizations with their world-wide ramifications.

The clock-work precision of the German Juggernaut in its drive to the East, to Bagdad and India, was not conceived by accident nor executed with diabolical planning.

War Secrets Safe, Money Left in Bank

One of the many unbelievable stories of betrayal by false leaders is that of the $90-million in gold that was on deposit in the Czecho-Slovakia Central Bank, which was turned over to the invaders without any effort being made to save it.

Yet the military secrets and munitions formulae, together with the staff of scientific experts, were whisked out of the country by airplane before the confiscation began. These secrets and scientific personnel were placed at the disposal of the British war ministry headed by Leslie Hore-Belisha!

The men behind Hitler knew that there was no genuine sympathy between the Czechs and Slovaks. Economic, cultural and religious differences set them against each other. These differences might have been overcome with time, but the Nazi machine knew how to take advantage of disunity.

Nazi German was used against Catholic Slovak, Slovaks against Protestant Czechs, Czech against Jew, Communist against Fascist. It was this technique of disunity that cunning minds have capitalized upon that really prepared the internal downfall of the Czech-Slovak republic and made external invasion only a routine march.

Grand Orient planning did its underground work well, but the people have not yet spoken. The suddenness and secrecy of the entire maneuver has left them bewildered and resentful. They are perfectly conditioned for revolution—the ultimate objective.

Hitler even added insult to injury when he symbolized his lightning conquest by sleeping in the historic Hradcany Castle, the burial vault of makers of Bohemian history, and more recently the residence of Czecho-Slovak Republic presidents.

Deep seated resentment and boiling passions are the yield for the victimized people when they are betrayed by false leaders who have sown the will of the powers of darkness.

Czecho-Slovakia a Rich Prize of German Conquest

ECONOMICALLY, Czecho-Slovakia is a rich prize for Germany. Bohemia and Moravia have 11½-million acres of forest land. The immense iron ore deposits of Beraun yield over 500,000 tons of ore annually. Mines at Lkadno produce 2-million tons of coal a year, Dobnany 3-million tons of soft coal, and at Haerisch Ostrau, 10-million tons of hard coal. 100,000 tons of lead and silver are obtained annually at Pribane and gigantic unworked gold deposits are yet to be tapped. Undeveloped water power is capable of producing a billion horsepower—just half of what Germany proper possesses.

In addition, Bohemia and Moravia raise yearly 15-million double hundredweights of wheat and 60-million double hundredweights of sugar beets. Thirty per cent of the people are farmers while 40 per cent earn their living in industry.

Hitler has appointed Baron Konstantin Von Neurath to represent Germany's authority over the new Bohemian - Moravian Protectorate. Von Neurath, president of the Nazi secret cabinet council, was former foreign minister.

Premier Daladier Likely Choice For Next President of France

PARIS, FRANCE—The people of France are united behind Premier Edouard Daladier today more than ever, despite the concentrated efforts of the Communists, led by Leon Blum, to discredit him and plunge the world into war.

The French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have conferred on Premier Daladier unprecedented powers, such as no peacetime French government has ever enjoyed.

In less than eleven months, during which the Daladier government has been in office, it has had full powers voted to it no less than three times, but while, on the two earlier instances, these powers were limited to measures to deal with the financial crises, the bill enacted recently applies to all forms of government activity.

Powers Will Be Used Wisely

It was understood that the Daladier Cabinet intended to use its new powers for the following purposes:

1. Conservation of huge stocks of food, manufactured goods, raw materials, in case of a possible land or naval blockade.

2. Acceleration of production in industries, especially those engaged in fulfilling orders for national defense.

3. Granting of priority status to government orders for products of all French factories.

4. Creation of special funds for financing armaments.

5. Regulation of the hours and working conditions of French labor by the French government.

While Daladier has dedicated himself to the preservation of peace—he is no swivel chair politician who has never heard the boom of guns. He served in the World War over three years and saw actual trench fighting most of the time — he knows the necessity of adequate defense. In this he has had to fight an uphill fight because the Communists Popular Front government of Leon Blum had so effectively sabotaged the defense plans of France. Daladier has had to fight time, the internal enemies of France, and the external enemies of France as well.

PREMIER DALADIER

Another important development in France is the scheduled election on April 15 of the next President of the French Republic who will serve for a term of seven years. An absolute majority of the national assembly is required to elect the successor to President Albert Lebrun, whose term expires on May 10th.

While the French president "neither reigns nor rules," he exercises considerably more power than most modern sovereigns. He personally presides at all Cabinet meetings. When a ministry falls, the French president may choose the political leader to form the next government, whereas the British must call upon the leader of a majority of the House of Commons.

Candidates With Varied Background

To date, President Lebrun, in accordance with French tradition, has refused all solicitations to run again.

The Communists of France and the radical leaders throughout the world are advocating Edouard Herriot as their choice, but the Popular Front faction has been discredited.

Jules Jeanneney, the 75-year-old president of the French Senate is a possibility, but his age is against him and also he was outspoken in his attack on the Munich peace last September.

Other possibilities are Fernand Bouisson, who has the support of Laval and Bonnet; Senator Leon Berard, the man who recently negotiated the establishment of diplomatic relations between France and Nationalist Spain; and Henry Queuille, the Minister of Agriculture.

An outstanding figure, with good chances of being elected if he chooses to run for president, is Premier Daladier himself. His reputation as France's "strong man" has been greatly enhanced during the last few months by his firm handling of the Communist general strike and the sound financial reform that has taken place under his Premiership.

Daladier, if elected president, could choose a political leader to succeed him as Premier, whom he could depend on to carry on his policies, both internal and foreign.

Steinhardt Press Deals Recalled

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—Laurence A. Steinhardt, recently appointed United States Ambassador to Moscow, is well known in Sweden as an active worker in aid of all Bolshevist schemes of the Soviet government.

Coming to Sweden in 1933 as United States Minister, Mr. Steinhardt acted somewhat in the guise of a liaison officer between Stalin, Litvinoff and the Roosevelt administration.

In 1937 Mr. Steinhardt entered into collaboration with the Jewish publisher, A. D. Bonnier, of Stockholm, for the purchase of leading Swedish newspapers. The objective of the firm of Bonnier & Steinhardt was to flood Europe with Communist literature and to thwart the aims of Adolf Hitler in central Europe. Bonnier is a scion of the old Jewish banking house of Herschell in Dresden, Germany.

The deals through which Messrs. Steinhardt and Bonnier hoped to acquire large newspaper holding in Europe were brokered by the Obadjah-Aschberg firm of Paris, which for several years has acted as the Paris bank of the Soviet government.

These two soviet-minded gentlemen then purchased the *Nya Daglight Allehanda*, of Stockholm, and the *Lunds Dagblad*, of Lund. Both newspapers had been known for generations as organs of ultra-conservatism. Under the management of Bonnier & Steinhardt they became flagrantly "liberal" and pro-Communist.

'We've All Got a Stake in the Game'

—From the Pittsburgh Press.

WASHINGTON QUIZ

The National Capitol is hotter than the Chicago Cubs at the end of a pennant race over the prospects of a war in Europe, and the betting is even money that Mr. Roosevelt will be able to get us into it. This matter, and others of current importance, are reviewed in this week's Quiz.

The odds remain the same—ten questions, ten answers. If you answer all ten you take your place at the head of the class. If you answer nine correctly, you're the teacher's pet. But if you can answer only three or four you get a "D" in propaganda-wise deportment. Par for the course is seven.

QUESTIONS

1. When is an "emergency" just the usual thing?
2. When did the United States last use a battleship in war?
3. Who gets the credit when business picks up, and why?
4. What strange bedfellows did politics make as a result of the Munich treaty and succeeding events?
5. What dictator makes the biggest outcry about dictatorship?
6. Who sent hot notes to who, why, and how?
7. What is the favorite beverage at Mrs. Roosevelt's informal parties?
8. What would be a good slogan for the next war?
9. In what regard are Father Divine and Woody Hockaday farther advanced than Mr. Roosevelt?
10. What do you think is the matter with Harold L. Ickes?

ANSWERS

1. When Mr. Roosevelt declares it, to scoop up a few more executive powers.
2. Available records show it was at the battle of Manila Bay, or shortly afterward, in the Spanish-American war.
3. Harry Hopkins. Roosevelt made him Secretary of Commerce so that he could cash in on the credit for improved business—supposed to result from armament-manufacturing—just in time to run for President.
4. Strange bedfellows Josef Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Anthony Eden, Hans Kaltenborn, Leon Blum and enough others to overflow the bunk Paul Bunyan slept in.
5. Harold L. Ickes.
6. Mr. Roosevelt sent hot notes to the German embassy after the snatch of Bohemia and Moravia by motorcycle to show his contempt for Germans.
7. Pink tea.
8. To make the world safe for Dottie Thompson.
9. They both think peace is wonderful. Mr. Roosevelt doesn't.
10. He's allergic to himself.

JERRY O'CONNELL

It's TIME for Smut, Press Magazine Finds

'Newsdom' Blames 'Time,' 'Life' for Smear, Sneer, Sex, Sensation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Communist-infested Time, Inc., where a swarm of soulless slaves puts out those sneering, hypocritical pamphlets *Time* and *Life*, has been a changed place in the last few months.

Riding the high tide of a policy of abuse and villification, *Time* came to believe that the world would tremble and time would stand still when *Time* spoke or *Life* whispered. But the eminent editors and publishers found that certain individuals had steel "pads" in the seats of their trousers, and that *Time's* kick brought only broken toes to *Time's* editorial foot.

With a pride in the character of the publication *Newsdom*, a favorite for some time, we reprint in part the dressing-down handed to *Time* by that publication.

Taking particular issue with *Time* for its unwarranted attack on publisher William R. Hearst, *Newsdom* digs into *Time's* hide to find out what makes it the journalistic jackass that it is.

"The obviously inspired Hearst-baiting editorials which appear with almost planned regularity in *Time*, the provocative albeit misnamed weekly news magazine, have always aroused our curiosity," says *Newsdom*. "No doubt they have also piqued the curiosity of some of those *Time* fans who still retain the capacity to think. We use the expression 'some fans' advisedly. For we fear that the majority of *Time* addicts lapse into intellectual unconsciousness after they have formed the habit of reading the sophomoric and editorialized news digests served to them on what on the surface appears to be a subtle platter but what in reality is about as subtle as a smack on the head with a foreshortened lead pipe.

"*Time*, whose main appeal is to smug adolescents and misguided mediocrities, rarely misses a chance to exploit a journalistic natural. Hearst is always colorful copy and therefore supplies Luce and his adjectival editorial staff with material for popular exploitation.

"*Time* does with words what its offspring *Life* does with pictures. The combination is probably the most opinionated and sensationalized pair of magazines in the history of the modern press. Yellow journalism pales into insignificance when placed alongside these periodicals. They bear mute testimony to the gullibility and naivete of man, the tragic type of man who thinks he thinks. In addition to editorializing the news they approach all subjects from the emotional side and wherever possible play up the sex angle.

"Photographs of fleshy nudes and intimate glimpses of tantalizingly costumed damsels are cleverly interspersed for 'art's sake' to enliven the pages. The pornographic touch is not overdone. Rather it leads the reader just up to the brink of sensuous saturation with an implied promise that if he buys next week's issue he may see more than Johnny ever dreamed of seeing through the keyhole.

"If *Time* and *Life* were to abandon their so-called scientific and 'arty' approach to sex, their naughty nudes, their shoddy veneer of psuedo-sophistication and their highly colored presentation of the news, one shudders to think of the fate that would be in store for these two publications.

"But while they continue to dispense editorial bromides and pictorial aphrodisiacs one can rest assured that their mentally stagnant readers will remain entranced in the spell cast over them by Tycoon Luce, *et al.*

"*Time* and *Life* are indeed fortunate. Their directors apparently are not motivated by any desire to present the news as it is. They prefer, instead, to give the news a hypodermic. They have studied the foibles of men and women. They know the weak spots and they play them up. They are students of mob psychology who have turned their knowledge into cold coin of the realm. They are, in short, classic examples of what can be accomplished by anyone who has the ingenuity to maneuver himself into a position where he can ride like a beggar on the horseback of a free press . . ."

O'Connell Has Job 'On Paper'

BUTTE, MONT. — Jerry O'Connell, the fat red who was licked in his fight for congressional re-election last fall, thinks he has a job, but Senator Burton K. Wheeler knows he hasn't.

Fat Jerry, the bold, bald radical, announced in Washington recently that he had been appointed regional consultant for the United States Housing Authority with headquarters here; salary $7,500 per annum.

But when Senator Wheeler got wind of it, he examined his notebooks; addressed a letter to an official here, saying: "Jerry O'Connell has not been given any appointment. *There is no such position, and he made the story up out of whole cloth!*"

Jerry's last job was to make a nuisance out of himself in Jersey City. It paid off in eggs, not in dollars. And his dream of a Senate seat has gone a-glimmering.

A newspaper report of the job incident stated significantly that Jerry's friends were "awaiting" his arrival here. Hmmm!

OF MUSE & MEN

The Man and The Manner

Achilles had a vulnerable heel, Samson had his vim-and-vigor-giving locks, and nearly every man in public life has his personal characteristics and mannerisms that he uses to fullest advantage.

Mr. Roosevelt, of course, has the moon-over-Miami smile—that wonder glance bestowed on the mob from an open automobile, from a train's rear platform, or a speaker's rostrum. It is referred to broadly as the "Roosevelvet."

John L. Lewis has his shaggy lion's mane, his bulky frame and his prairie grass eyebrows. It is said of Lewis that whenever he sits on a public stage with other figures, he chooses the smallest chair, the more to emphasize his walrus-bulk and the suggestion of power he believes it conveys.

Attorney-General Frank Murphy has a harried look, and another pair of prize eyebrows. He combines both to present the picture of a young statesman grown old in the service of his public.

Gene Tallmadge of Georgia, former governor and Senate aspirant in the November elections, uses his red suspenders in folksy fashion, snapping them to punctuate sentences in his public addresses and to provoke the feeling that, after all, he's just one of the boys from around the cracker barrel in the country store.

Senator J. Ham Lewis of Illinois has his pink whiskers which he plucks while speaking, but his purpose in this is quite obscure.

A few holdovers in Congress still affect the traditional broad-brimmed hat and flowing tie, but generally speaking the trend is away from standardization and toward individuality.

Unemployed Youth

TO THE EDITOR:

I am an unemployed girl of twenty. I graduated from high school four years ago and have never yet obtained a job although I tried desperately. Now I am out of practice and wonder how many others are in the same position.

Ironically enough, while such conditions exist here in America, the "March of Hunger" movement is started to keep Chinese children from starving! What is going to be done for the youth in this country? Must we drag along without any hope for the future?

We have a country to be proud of. But why are foreigners kept when we can't obtain even a Government relief job?

Have you ever thought of exposing the small grafters as well as the large ones? By these I mean the welfare officers and other employes of relief agencies.

Did you know that if a girl's father earns $15 a week, he has to support her regardless of how many bills he may have? And yet—if the family goes on relief—the girl, being over 18, is supposed to support herself and is allowed nothing for food. Thus, *I cannot get a job because we are not on relief, and we cannot get relief because my father earns $15 a week.* I do not want charity, however. I want work.

Please help the younger generation with our problems. We are not supposed to be as important as revolutions, refugee Jews, starving Chinese or local politicians, but it will be for us to defend the country when war comes. We are just excess baggage now. —G. R.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Money in Erie

TO THE EDITOR:

We know that money reform is the most pressing problem facing us today. We also know that the average citizen lacks the necessary knowledge and understanding of this problem to successfully combat it.

Therefore, our organization—the Erie County Civic and Social Club—has undertaken a program of education which we feel will appeal to the average citizen who has neither the time nor the inclination to delve deeply into a subject which, until now, has been more or less Greek to him.

We are writing to you in the hope that your readers will be inspired to act along the same or similar lines in their respective communities, and so hasten the day when our united voice will reach to Washington, and Congress hearing, will be compelled to retrieve the power which means life or death to our nation.

We have taken the speeches on money delivered by Charles Binderup during the closing days of the 75th Congress, and have condensed them into a handy-sized pamphlet which we are distributing to every civic organization, labor union, and Parent-Teacher organization in the city. We are developing a Speakers' Bureau, the members of which will be available to address any organization which is willing to sponsor a discussion of the money question.

We have contacted social justice organizations throughout Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio and have offered to co-operate with them along these lines. We feel that just as soon as enough people demand money reform we will get money reform. Therefore, won't you help us spread the truth?

—ELMER J. PETERS, *Pres.*
Erie County Civic and Social Club

Erie, Pa.

Letters

Dislikes Appointment

TO THE EDITOR:

Another news item of great interest and importance: "Moscow Approves New U. S. Envoy"—naming L. A. Steinhardt, nephew of Samuel Untermeyer as Ambassador from the United States to the Soviet Union.

It is quite fitting that a Jewish gentleman be sent as ambassador to that Jewish-controlled nation, but as an appointment, it can hardly be representative of the American people because the Jewish race is in the minority here (in numbers), and they are not communistically inclined.

What is of importance is that the gentleman is a nephew of Samuel Untermeyer who heads an international boycott outfit against Hitler and Nazi Germany.

The picture becomes clearer each day.

—DISGUSTED

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Laundry Grateful

TO THE EDITOR:

I appreciate the recognition given in SOCIAL JUSTICE to the Pilgrim Laundry of Brooklyn.

For the last twenty-four years I have been an employe of that firm and I can truthfully say that I have never become tired of my work or surroundings. The company's attitude toward labor is splendid. Mr. Dann, our president, is always thinking of our welfare and of ways to promote it.

We are all stockholders, as SOCIAL JUSTICE pointed out. We are allowed to pay our obligations in weekly instalments as low as twenty-five cents.

There are many other advantages. We enjoy vacations with pay. We have a sick benefit and a hospital room. We buy our lunches at cost price in our own dining room. We are allowed four rest periods a day. We have a cottage at Lake Placid where girl employes can spend their vacations, paying only their fare and board. We have plays every year, and the various departments are always having parties and social affairs.

For all these things and many others we are thankful.

—JAMES E. CULLEY

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prediction True

TO THE EDITOR:

It might be in order to remind the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE to examine again the article on page 5 of the June 6, 1938, issue and the supporting articles—page 5 of June 13, and pages 3 and 5 of June 20. Each paragraph deserves thorough study.

"Another Prediction" is certainly bearing itself out. Administration proposals call for a current increase of another eight or nine billion in our national debt. The increase, as the article states, of 80 or 90 Congressmen opposed to the New Deal has taken place. The opposition conservative bloc has now appeared. This will give the Administration the reason they will need for their program not having the desired effect.

Results of past spending policies have not decreased our unemployment or dole. A similar increase in indebtedness will no doubt come during the next session of Congress, which will place the nation two years hence just where the destructionists want it.

Encourage the re-reading of these important messages or try to reprint them.

—WILLIAM HAYWARD

Royal Oak, Mich.

WORLD NEEDS A FRANCO VICTORY

TO THE EDITOR:

Social justice with education is what Spain needs most. The government of Franco has that for a platform.

Nationalist Spain is building a new social order based on the encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI. General Franco himself said: "Spain is entering on a new historical era, with a new state, in which social justice based on Christian principles will unite the country."

Quoting a high official of Nationalist Spain: "The abuses of special privilege, of an idle aristocracy and a wealthy landed caste can never be restored, nor our parasites, cheap politicians and similar riffraff who dragged our country down and down."

The Franco regime will raise the standard of living for the miners of Asturias, the metal workers of Bilboa, the peasants of Extremadura, the industrial workers of Barcelona and Madrid.

In the territory which Franco already holds, these principles are being carried out: A Labor Charter in Franco territory guarantees a family wage, limited working hours, better working conditions, paid vacations and many other benefits. Moreover, steps are being taken to remove slums, reduce overcrowding and provide suitable new homes. An organization similar to our Civilian Conservation Corps has been established. Indeed, at all costs the standard of living in Spain will be raised.

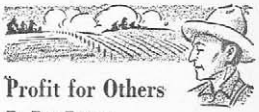
Unemployment is being dealt with in Nationalist Spain by means of laws guaranteeing state support to all those who need help. Medical clinics, tuberculosis sanitoriums and preventive homes are available to all.

Terming the Nationalists "fascist" is wrong. There are few fascist-minded in Franco's government. They stand for Christian spirit, not totalitarianism. The word "fascist," which is much abused, was first pinned on the Nationalists by the Loyalists. Mussolini's help to Franco was to offset Soviet intervention. Hitler's help to Franco was mainly to prevent Communism from succeeding. If Communism succeeds in Spain, it will succeed elsewhere. In fact, the possibility of a monarchy in Spain when Franco wins seems evident.

The Spanish people — in fact, the whole world—will benefit by Franco's victory.

—BERNARD FLORACK

Rochester, N. Y.



Profit for Others

TO THE EDITOR:

The farmer enjoys the dubious distinction of being the only business man who sells at wholesale or less, and buys his own product back at retail.

The writer, born on a good farm in Minnesota over fifty years ago, knows what it means to produce foodstuffs for the profits of others. There is no place in the sun for the farmer, nor has there been since the beginning of time. His lot has been made more miserable in direct proportion to the increase in city population—at least, farmers were much better off 25 years ago when I was farming than at the present time.

New and higher hurdles have been built for him to jump, and if he cannot make the new distance he is put down as another failure. Various people are staying up nights devising ways to educate him. As a result of this education, he must purchase an ever-increasing amount of equipment at exorbitant cost to carry on his work. With the tractors, combines, plows and the multitude of gadgets necessary to modern agriculture, the average farmer finds himself with about $10,000 worth of machinery on a $5,000 farm. He then proceeds to try and pay this bill with 60-cent wheat, 45-cent corn and 23-cent butterfat.

When the going gets out of hand, John Farmer is introduced to the wonderful mystery of Uncle Sam's cheap money. The last thing in the world he needs is any kind of borrowed money. What he needs is the cost of production plus a fair profit for the commodities which he sells.

There are a few isolated places where a marked improvement has been shown in recent years. At one particular point in Ohio, 400 farmers are selling 1,000,000 pounds of butter annually for $60,000 more than a like amount would bring elsewhere in Ohio. Their system is no secret. These 400 people merely control and sell their own product instead of dumping it on a glutted market.

If the government is determined to spend money for the enhancement of agriculture, some real results could be achieved by encouraging the promotion of more co-operative selling organizations.

The popular conception has always been that supply and demand govern the price of farm commodities. The best refutation of this fallacy is the fact that there is a greater demand than ever before for farm commodities but a conspicuous lack of money in circulation with which to buy. Prices are suffering from this condition and farmers are left very much in the same rut they have always been in.

—J. L. HEFFERNAN

Circleville, Ohio

Harmony Needed

TO THE EDITOR:

Christian morality is the lifeblood of our social system. Without it our social order cannot continue to exist.

Therefore, let us all—Catholic, Jew and Protestant—inject Christian morality into the body of our society by bringing our respective beliefs outside the walls of our churches and into our everyday lives. A band has different types of instruments but yet they all blend in one tone of harmony. We, too, must toss aside our ignorant prejudices and all creeds blend in one tone of harmony in striving for peace among all men.

It can be done!

—ELDRED E. MITTY

Detroit, Mich.

In Memoriam

TO THE EDITOR:

The writer is impelled by a mixed feeling of pride and deep sorrow to bring to your attention the loyal activities and recent death, at the age of 73, of Charles Remlow of 2056 Bunts Rd., Lakewood, Ohio.

Already badly crippled in one leg and for many years forced to use a crutch or cane, he had sold SOCIAL JUSTICE since its first issue every Sunday in all sorts of weather at the entrance of St. Clement's Church, Lakewood—and, by the way, the only corner in Lakewood where this excellent paper has been sold regularly during that time.

Present at numerous gatherings of social justice workers in Greater Cleveland since 1936 he had contributed his efforts and from his small income as generously as possible. He had not been, up to then, regularly employed for many years.

Mr. Remlow had been selling SOCIAL JUSTICE weekly for the writer and his stepson. We have been and will continue to be supporters of Father Coughlin and the principles of social justice more now than ever in memory of one whom it will be difficult to replace in his particular field of social justice activity.

—GEO. W. CORNELIUS

Lakewood, Ohio

Irishman Defends 'Bund'

TO THE EDITOR:

As an Irishman and a humble American citizen, I wish to state that I attended the German-American Bund rally held recently in Madison Square Garden. I listened to the principal speakers at this meeting, and I did not hear any one of them mention a word about introducing Nazism inte this country. In fact, one of the speakers contradicted the press reports which stated that "the Bund was a Nazi organization."

This speaker made it known to his audience that the Bund organization was net a Nazi organization but a Christian American one interested only in American principles. The speaker also quoted Chancellor Hitler as saying that "Naziism was for Germany only, and must not be exported."

It was only natural for the speakers at this Bund meeting to praise Hitler for the way he abolished unemployment and brought back prosperity to the German people. I do not agree with Hitler when he interferes with religion, but I do give him credit for driving out of Germany the financial overlords who have exploited not only Germany but every other country where they have gained control.

There has been a great deal of criticism levied against the Bund by Jewish propagandists of the capitalist press, and also by the politicians in Washington who seek front-page publicity by attacking Germany and Italy. These politicians pretend to be in favor of democracy while at the same time they allow the financial dictators of this country to dominate them from exercising their constitutional right which states that Congress has the right to issue, coin and regulate the value of money.

If Washington politicians would only stop worrying about the dictators of Europe and confine their attacks to the financial dictators of this country and also the unemployment problem, they would be doing a great service to our country.

—HUGH CALLAN

Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

Youth on W.P.A.!

TO THE EDITOR:

Two years ago I was a young man, full of ambition, about to receive my degree from one of our nationally known and recognized colleges. I had wonderful plans for the future. There was sure to be a job—one with almost limitless possibilities—because I had trained conscientiously for six years. And once the future was reasonably secure, there would be marriage and the foundation of another Christian American home. There was work in my dream of the future, and the result would be peace, security and happiness—not a mass of wealth, but enough to care for a family decently. All these things were in my dream two years ago. Today I am years older. The dream is gone. There was no job.

And now, I am on the W.P.A.! What chance for advancement? None! What chance for earning a living wage? None! What chance for marriage and a home of my own? None! I'm normal. I'm human. These things I want, just as you want them. But the W.P.A. offers none of them. It is not W.P.A. I want—it's work. Honest work with an honest day's pay.

There are thousands of others in my position. We resent the W.P.A. but we must take it to keep body and soul together. We resent it because it is slowly killing that spark of ambition that spurs men on and makes life worth living. There is no life or living on the W.P.A. We simply exist. We are ready, willing and able—and another day nearer the grave.

—J. EFFARE

Somerville, Mass.

CHRISTIANITY IS NOT COMMUNISM

Nothing in Common

TO THE EDITOR:

In reply to the letter of Will H. Kindig in the March 6th edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, may I suggest that he thoroughly read the Acts, Chapter 1, beginning with the 37th verse?

I am a follower of the teachings of Christ and I resent being told that I must, therefore, be a Communist. Communism teaches that the state is all, the individual nothing. Communism forbids the profession of belief in Christ and encourages the mistrust of Communist brothers amongst themselves by rewarding any individual who divulges the remarks of another against the state. Communism forbids freedom of action and of thought and insists that all must be for the benefit of the state. Communism is an ideology created by man. Where can any evidence be found that the Apostles preached subservience to the States and disbelief in Christ? I think that Mr. Kindig must agree that it is impossible for me to be a Communist because it is impossible for Christ to teach disbelief of Himself.

The Ten Commandments, which I follow as well as a weak flesh permits, are voided by the ideology of Communism. The Second and Third command me to recognize but one God, prohibit me to blaspheme Him and make it my duty to honor and pay hemage to Him. Communism denies the existence of God, blasphemes Him and His churches and discourages adoration by closing all churches.

The Fourth Commandment recognizes the right of parents to deserve the respect and honor of their children. Communism encourages children to report words expressed against the state by parents. It teaches children that the state is the first consideration. It has encouraged breeding of children without respect to the same mothers or fathers. Marriage, the base of the home, was unnecessary.

The Fifth Commandment prohibits the taking of life. Communism, by its numerous purges, has murdered over 20-million people.

The Sixth Commandment prohibits adultery. Communism encourages it by teaching its people that marriage is unnecessary.

The Seventh and Tenth Commandments prohibit taking or confiscating an individual's property or possession. Communism takes all without any permission.

The Ninth Commandment forbids divorce. Communism encourages it.

Since Christ has said: *"He who is not with Me is against Me,"* my common sense makes me conclude that Communism is my greatest enemy.

—GERARD V. VAUPOTIC

Ridgewood, L. I., N. Y.

Reds Not Voluntary

TO THE EDITOR:

May I remind Mr. Kindig that the communal life of early Christians was motivated by a common interest, particularly religious? Taking the Acts of the Apostles as a whole, it is clear that this was voluntary, and moreover that not all the early Christians participated.

Many passages in the Acts indicate this, but I shall refer to only a few: Chap. 10-48—When Peter had baptized Cornelius, the latter "entreated him to stay with them a few days," just as you or I would do under similar circumstances today. He did not offer Peter the house for the Christian community. Chap. 11-29 states that at the time of the famine under Claudius "the disciples, every one according to his ability, resolved to send relief." If they had had everything in common, there would have been no contributions according to ability.

There are many other similar passages which show that many lived separately and had personal possessions; but there is one more which I wish to quote, as it states this definitely. I refer to Chap. 5 regarding Ananias and Sophia. In Verse 4 Peter says: "Whilst it remained did it not remain to thee? And being sold, was it not in thy power? . . . Thou hast not lied to men but to God." This states very plainly that he was at liberty to turn over his possessions or not to turn them over.

This kind of "Communism" is not criticized by Father Coughlin, as it is still widely practiced within the Catholic Church. Thousands of men and also women have banded themselves together, owning all their property in common and under one ruler, whom they select democratically from among the members. These, like the early Christians, have organized to further a cause in which all are interested, such as missionary work, teaching children, caring for orphans, aged, sick, etc.

It is true that these communities within the Catholic Church are religious. And to this democratic form of Communism atheistic Communists strongly object, as is shown by the fact that they confiscate the property of such communities and disband the members as soon as they gain sufficient power to do so.

If atheistic Communists wanted to live a communal life by organizing voluntary members, others would not object. They are criticized for wanting to make it compulsory. Community life voluntarily accepted on a basis of mutual interest is free and democratic; but community life forced upon people with different interests and moral standards is the worst form of tyranny.

St. Paul, Minn. —A. E. W.

Olympic Injustice

TO THE EDITOR:

When the American athletes were competing in the last Olympic games in Germany in 1936, the controlled press told of discrimination by German officials against Jesse Owens, the famous colored athlete.

Later when he returned to America, he branded the story as false, stated that he was treated fairly, and praised Hitler and the German officials. From that time on, he failed to make a public appearance in New York City, although his fame should have netted him a fortune. This was his reward for refusing to be a tool of the propagandists.

On the other hand, Eleanor Holm, whose intemperance and disgraceful conduct caused so much embarrassment to the American Olympic committee, was publicized as a world famous character. Her questionable romance with Billy Rose filled the headlines for weeks, followed by a Hollywood contract in which she failed to make the grade. Now she is a feature attraction at the New York World Fair. This was her reward for trying to wreck the morale of the competing American athletes on the voyage across. I am convinced that she was encouraged by the same group that tried to bring pressure against Jesse Owens. You know the group to which I refer. It is the same group that is trying everywhere to foster animus against the German people.

—SAMUEL BRYCE

New York, N. Y.

One-Seventh Of It All

TO THE EDITOR:

Strange that there has been no outcry from the financial wizards of the country concerning the $100-million fund which the American Hebrew is raising for distressed Jews of other countries.

If I remember correctly there are only $700-million in fluid circulation in this country at this period of the Roosevelt depression.

Therefore, the people of this country sit idly by while *one-seventh of their lifeblood is transferred to other lands!*

Is there anything on God's green earth more mentally inert than the average American? The more they are slapped and duped the better they feel.

Already, the Christian element around the New York metropolitan area (where the bulk of American Jews are located in business) are beginning to feel the lessened money flow — but they merely open their baby-blue eyes a little wider, pull their belts a little tighter and mutter something about bad times.

In normal times this international racial money clique permanently kept only 65 per cent of each Christian dollar that passed into their hands—for it is upon this "one-way" money system that their commercial supremacy is built.

Now, because of the situation abroad, all Christian money that passes into their hands becomes "dead-end money." In short, Christians buy from Hebrews. But Hebrew merchants buy only from Hebrew wholesalers and vice versa. Which simple but effective trick gradually lessens the money stream circulating through Christian pants pockets. Small wonder the Jews don't want to settle in their own land. There are many advantages in being a "wandering Jew."

—M. W. C.

Newark, N. J.

Money Story in Senate Record

By **HON. WRIGHT PATMAN**
Representative from Texas

THE HONORABLE ROBERT L. OWEN, former United States Senator from Oklahoma, who was chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate when the Federal Reserve Act was passed, has prepared and contributed to the people of this nation, without charge, one of the best books on money I have ever had the privilege of examining.

This book by Senator Owen is in the form of a Senate document. It is designated Document No. 23, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session. It is referred to as—

National economy and the banking system of the United States. An exposition of the principles of modern monetary science in their relation to the national economy and the banking system of the United States.

This book is written in language that a student in elementary grades can understand. It deals with such questions as:

Why money was invented; forms and functions of money as a medium of exchange and as a measure of value; the necessity for stable money; the quantitative theory of money; how prices are influenced; how the value of money influences the price level; how money can be contracted and expanded; velocity of demand bank deposits; how banks create and destroy billions of dollars of money annually; money in relation to debt, interest, labor, and monopoly; the inflation "bogey"; the effects of stable money on banks, manufacturers, merchants, contractors, agriculture, wage earners, teachers, the submerged third, the wealthy class, and others; and Lincoln's monetary policy.

I quote one paragraph on page 58 of this booklet:

"There are other devices and practices to the disadvantage of the borrower. This is one of the penalties which naturally flow from turning over to privately owned corporations and banks the creation of our money and a practical monopoly of our money supply; and the power of the banks to contract the money supply and thereby increase the burden on the debtor, whose income and whose property is diminished in value by the process of contracting the volume of money."

This book should be read by every student in our schools. It should be studied by every person in public life. I would like to see it made a textbook in our public schools.

Anyone desiring a copy of this book—Senate Document No. 23, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session — should request his Representative or one of his Senators to send him one, as they may be obtained from the Document Room in the United States Capitol without charge.

Jobless Millions Mark of Failure

By **HON. H. CABOT LODGE, JR.**
Senator from Massachusetts

AMERICA'S UNEMPLOYED millions is a constant mark of failure in any practical plan for national defense. If our millions of useful workers are not fully employed, they constitute in themselves a vast army of potential discontent from which may quickly come the incendiary passions of war. For men who are constructively busy at their tasks find contentment in peace and work. Moreover, a national emergency which might find us with unemployed millions would in itself cause us the greatest grief, because the lag of unemployment would handicap us just at the time when we should be free-handed and ready to move forward with industrial efficiency.

The Brookings Institution has estimated the direct loss of wealth since 1929 at $200-billion, due to idle factories, idle farm lands, idle labor, and idle capital. This loss could have been avoided by the intelligent utilization of our natural, mechanical, and human resources. We possess the raw materials, the natural resources, the inventive genius and manpower, money, and supply of credit here in America to create and enjoy the greatest era of peace, prosperity, and happiness in the history of the world.

Science and research are presenting limitless new frontiers for the production of increased wealth and opportunity which far surpass the opportunities which were offered by the vanished frontiers of bygone days. Our full productive capacity has increased to such an extent that in 1939 it is probably 50 per cent greater than in 1929. We have learned how to produce; now we must devote equal intelligence to learn how to consume, so that a practical balance may be found between production and consumption. This is the war of peace and plenty.

System of Debt Money Holds Nation in Thrall

By **HON. JAMES C. OLIVER**
Representative from Maine

WE ALL KNOW that debt hangs over the head of the American people like the sword of Damocles. Yet Mr. Morgenthau, the Secretary of the Treasury, intends to ask this membership for authority to borrow beyond the existing maximum limit of forty-five billions. Every agency of government that has been established to implement and maintain recovery and employment has functioned on the basis of debt.

The United States Government, under this and other recent administrations, has completely relied on a financial background of debt. Our whole consciousness is impregnated with the idea of debt. Our economy is geared to a financial racket which swells up with debt and then becomes stalled when further debt creation is rendered impossible.

I do not criticize this administration for the social objectives which it has endeavored to reach, but I do criticize it, and severely, for its continued adherence to a debt complex which time and time again has demonstrated its complete inadequacy to make possible for the American people a permanent utilization of our wonderfully adequate plant structure.

In 1933 this administration had the first real opportunity that any party has ever had to correct the evils and the criminality of the perpetuation of the debt-money system which has always precipitated the panics and depressions of this Nation and of the world. Since 1933 this administration has constantly and continually adhered to its obeisance to the idol of debt money. It has encouraged the American people to create more debt obligations, both through private and public instrumentalities. This has been done, so it is claimed, to put into circulation more purchasing power.

But purchasing power based on debt money is not permanently effective whether it comes into existence through the creation of public or private credit. Today the great hue and cry is for confidence to the end that private credit or debt may be put to work. In my opinion it is not lack of confidence that is stalemating recovery but it is the obvious impossibility of expanding a credit-debt economy which already is strained to a bursting point as it endeavors to meet its already existing debt service.

How can we depend internally or rely further on an attempted eternal expansion of our debt money when all divisions of Government, including states and municipalities, are already loaded to the eyebrows with existing debt, and when our citizens who are expected to use additional credit-debt expansion are groaning under the load of existing debt obligations? The automobile industry is an example of this.

The absurdity of expecting the automobile industry to function as the bell wether of economic prosperity becomes obvious when we analyze the difficulties confronting the dealer as he tries to dispose of used cars. He can sell the new car for cash or credit because those in the class of the "haves" can still buy, but the potential purchaser of the used car taken in trade is relatively in the class of the "have nots" and has neither the cash nor the credit because he is already loaded with existing debt. He has confidence enough but the dealer cannot take the chance. So we have the assembly lines at the factories stopped because the used-car buyer either has no cash, no credit, or is overburdened with existing debt.

The National Government should not be permitted to extend its debt limit; local divisions of government are already facing tax resistance and opposition to increased debt obligations; individuals are loaded, generally speaking, with contractual debt payments; foreign nations are notoriously in default to us either as a government or as private bondholders; so, in my opinion, it is incumbent upon us to examine carefully and with determination the financial superstition of debt money, privately created, which has been making a shambles of this nation for the past decade.

Draft Money As We Do Men

By **HON. JOSH LEE**
Senator from Oklahoma

EVERY NATION that depends upon the voluntary system of financing a war, if the war lasts long, finds itself confronted with the necessity of issuing paper fiat money, and breaks down its own financial system. Great Britain came nearer financing a war on the pay-as-you-go basis than any other nation has yet done, and Great Britain was able to pay only 36 per cent; and by the time the war ended, Great Britain was paying 5 per cent interest on her bonds on the voluntary basis. The longer a war goes, the darker the future looks, the more difficult it is to coax enough money out of hiding to finance the war. Therefore, there should be a law that will compel the financial support of a war which is just as strict and just as rigid as the law that compels the manpower of a country to support the war.

We have already paid $12-billion of interest alone on the bonds of the last war, and we cannot touch any of that money by taxation, because it is tax-exempt. We cannot reach the profits of financing war when it is financed with tax-exempt, voluntary bonds.

It would strengthen us, in my opinion, more than airplanes would strengthen us to pass a bill that would say to the financier, "If we have war it is going to cost you. If we have war, it may break you." It would simply put them on notice that if there is war, there will be no profits.

At the time of the last war we borrowed 50-cent dollars and paid back 100-cent dollars, or 136-cent dollars, as my colleague the senior Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Thomas) has pointed out. When we borrowed those dollars, due to inflation, a dollar would buy only 50 cents worth of goods. We borrowed 50-cent dollars. We paid back, after things became more normal, 136-cent dollars, with the result that there came the tremendous profits in the financing of the war, which we cannot touch, under any voluntary system of raising money from tax-exempt bonds.

Why have a voluntary system for raising money any more than have a voluntary system for raising an army of men?

Ex-service men, who know war better than anyone else, have, since the close of the last war, asked for a bill to draft capital.

Farmers' Income Smaller in 1938

By **HON. JOHN M. ROBSION**
Representative from Kentucky

THE GOVERNMENT is loaning to corn growers 57 cents a bushel when as a matter of fact any quantity of corn can be bought for 35 cents a bushel at the place of production. The Government is likewise making loans on wheat at a price greatly in excess of what the wheat can be bought for; and the Government is accumulating a lot of corn and wheat and is going to have more.

Let us bear in mind that the Government contributed more to agriculture in 1937 and 1938 than at any other time. The President forced through the Reciprocal Trade Act which is vigorously opposed, as I understand, by all the great farm organizations. Under this measure the tariff protection to the farmers was broken down and there were shipped into this country from foreign lands $2½-billion worth of farm products in direct competition with the farmers of this country. We created an attractive market in this country and then opened it up to the farmers of foreign lands. It would have required every acre of the millions of productive acres that were taken out of production to produce the farm products that were shipped into this country.

What was the net result on corn and wheat? The price of No. 1 cash wheat delivered at Chicago on March 1, 1937, was $1.52—on February 28, 1939, it was 70 cents. Top corn delivered at Chicago March 1, 1937, was $1.25 a bushel—on March 1, 1939, it was 47¾ cents a bushel. You will observe there has been a decrease of more than 50 per cent on wheat and corn since March, 1937. I cannot take the time to give a comparison of prices on other farm commodities.

The farmers' cash income of this country for 1937, including Government payments, was approximately $8½-billion, and the farmers' cash income in 1938, including Government payments which were larger in 1938 than in 1937, was approximately $7½-billion. Under the New Deal farm policies, the more the Government puts out, the less the farmers' income is. The farmers' income was a billion dollars less in 1938 than in 1937, and Secretary Wallace and others predict that the farmers' income and farmers' prices will be less in 1939 than they were in 1938.

The Way the Wind Blows

By THE INDICATOR

Queries Senator

A CLEVELAND COMMERCIAL ARTIST dispatched the following telegram to Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and ardent proponent of "let's - pick - the - aggressor" legislation:

"I hereby offer you the equity in my home to pay your transportation to England or France, whose interests you serve better than our own. Certainly my home will do me no good if the policies you pursue prevail. Do you have any son to fight in the war which your actions invite?"

* * *

Must We Follow Spain?

ROUTED FROM HUNGARY where he and his flagless fellows had slaughtered hundreds of thousands of Christians, the notorious Bela Kun (Cohen) turned his attention to Republican Spain. Through subversion of the government and the masses of workers, imported Soviet arms, munitions, tanks and hordes of mongrel Red soldiery, the "Loyalist" regime was set up, under the direction and virtual dictatorship of Marcel Rosenberg, the Soviet Ambassador! Thereupon was unleashed Spain's reign of terror.

Routed now from Spain, let us not be surprised to see Marcel Rosenberg, and other experts in the Lenin-Trotzky tactics of revolution, hastening to join their tribesman, Fernando de los Rios, in the United States.

Dr. Eduard Benes and Jan Masaryk are already here. Premier Negrin, who was a medical professor before he became chancellor of Red Spain, is coming soon. So, too, we learn is M. Karfunkelstein, alias Leon Blum!

The offensive against America is under way. Backstage the plot is being rehearsed. Certain of the preliminary "lines" can be heard recited in Washington. Soon, the curtain will go up.

This Land of Liberty is the next stage for revolution in the scheme of these designing Internationalists. Chagrined by the debacle in Spain, they are determined to make it work this time in America.

This is their last stand!

The betrayal of our Government and people into the maw of Red "democracy" has already been decreed. It remains only for the experts to carry it out.

* * *

Prepare Your Own 'Network'

"YOU MAY BE INTERESTED to know that early this year a group of patriotic young people started making a 'Red Network' of this city, similar to the important book by Mrs. Dilling," writes an Ohio correspondent. "The results to date—and they are not half through the job—has netted the names of more than one thousand left-wing leaders and fellow travelers with their Red activities and memberships in Red organizations. . . . What we have uncovered so far is quite overwhelming even to those of us who have been fighting the Red movements in ——— for years."

SOCIAL JUSTICE will be glad to give further publicity to this remarkable enterprise on the part of these Ohio young people. The same thing can be done in any community. You know, for instance, in a general way that "something is going on" and certain groups are influential beyond their numbers. Why not undertake a community survey conducted by your own group? As a start, list the first ten leaders for good and the ten most influential for evil in your own community. If your own efforts do not disclose the necessity for further investigation and action—you're lucky to live where you do.

Of this, more anon.

* * *

Perhaps the 'Boss' Didn't Like It

NOT LONG AGO a parlor game known as *Balance the Budget* hit the novelty market. The story is that it was the invention of a Wall Street man, who has time on his hands nowadays. It is a problem game in which the players have to juggle their income, tobacco tax, liquor tax and sales taxes with W.P.A., A.A.A., Social Security and other debits until the budget is balanced. It is a trick that even the United States Treasury cannot do; so you can see how it might easily get Jack and Jill Public down.

In planning the advertising campaign, the enterprising promotion department ran the following ad in the *New York Times*:

> "WANTED: Man who resembles the President to demonstrate game 'Balance the Budget' in store windows. Salary $50. Also wanted, man who resembles W.P.A. worker, illustrated in card game. Salary $60."

Newspaper columnists and cartoonists fell for the bait and gave the story a great display. Thereupon a dapper gentleman found his way to "Balance the Budget's" promotion office. The President, said he, objected to this want-ad publicity. It was personally offensive to him. Any future advertising of this nature must be submitted to this D. G. for his personal inspection. Under no circumstances was the caller's mission to be disclosed. If it ever got out, frowned the self-appointed censor, "*it will be just too bad!*"

Perhaps, the gentleman wanted the call kept secret to avoid its being misunderstood—or, what is worse, to keep it from being *understood*.

Trade Treaties Take Jobs

By LAWRENCE LUCEY
Member New York Bar

LAST WEEK WE SAW that New Deal trade means entering tariff treaties with the "democracies" and selling them war materials, while at the same time refusing to enter trade agreements or sell munitions to Germany, Italy and Japan. Such a policy has made us as much an enemy of the dictator nations as Russia is without any provocation on the part of Germany, Italy and Japan. New Deal trading policies have led us to the brink of war contrary to the wishes of the American people.

By a "reciprocal" trade treaty America lowers the tariff on certain imports as much as 50 per cent for not only the goods of the nation it contracts but *all other nations except Germany*. In exchange for cutting the tariff as much as 50 per cent on agreed articles for all nations except Germany, some American goods may enter the port of, *not all nations except Germany*, but the one foreign nation entering the agreement at a lower tariff rate than previously existed. These trade treaties are not "reciprocal" as each agreement lowers the American tariff *for all nations except Germany*, while in exchange we only obtain a tariff concession in one nation.

By these trade treaties English suits are being imported into this nation and sold to Americans in competition with the clothes of our own manufacturers and causing unemployment here. A British tailor has advertised that the price of his suits has been cut $15 by the trade treaty. French lace sold here since this trade agreement has deprived American workers of $3½-million per year in wages. Shoes made in Czecho-Slovakia have taken jobs from American shoe workers. Imported Canadian fish that sells for less than domestic fish is depriving American fishermen of a livelihood. The duties on 40 per cent of our imports have been lowered by these trade agreements.

For years America has been a nation employing 95 per cent of her workers in industries that sell their products at home. Only 5 per cent of our workers are engaged in industries that sell their products in foreign nations. Under the trade treaties the New Deal has tried to raise the number of people employed by foreign trade slightly while cutting the number of those employed in domestic industries drastically.

"It becomes obvious," said Massachusetts Congressman Allen F. Treadway, "that the trade-treaty program not only threatens the existence of the domestic industries but will inevitably result in surrendering our rich domestic market for lean foreign markets."

Americans should not be wearing English suits, Czecho - Slovakian shoes, dresses trimmed with French lace, and eating Canadian fish when 10 million Americans are unemployed. Americans should not be led to the brink of war against Germany, Italy and Japan because this administration refuses to enter trade treaties with them while importing "democratic" goods at cut tariff rates. This unreciprocal, partisan trade treaty program must be deposited gently but firmly in the Congressional waste paper basket.

"The only purpose of foreign trade," continued Congressman Treadway, "is to exchange our own surpluses for the things we need but do not produce ourselves. No one can successfully challenge that statement. The trade-treaty program, by encouraging and inviting increased imports of competitive products, surrenders our rich domestic market while it vainly attempts to build up our relatively unimportant foreign market. There cannot possibly be any gain to the nation thereby. It is only when foreign trade is carried on without injury to our own people that it is profitable. Nothing is gained, when for every additional dollar's worth of foreign trade an American export industry obtains, a dollar or more worth of domestic trade must be taken from some other American industry and given up to foreign producers. Nor is it fair or in accordance with the doctrine of 'equal rights for all and special privileges for none' to strike down one American industry or one group of American workers in an effort to help the export trade of another American industry or another group of American workers."

Honest Money

(Continued from Page 7)

which caused the recent recession. These fluctuations of checkbook money could not occur if there were 100 per cent real pocketbook money in the banks in our checking accounts—if the banks were not permitted to create this imaginary money—bank credit.

Senator Norris: As I understand your proposal, Professor, you suggest that we return to the old banking system under which the banks would receive and lend actual money. The balance shown on your checking account would be real money actually issued by the Government as authorized by Congress—100 per cent money. There would be no more of this peculiar imaginary money which you call checkbook money. The total of the nation's purchasing power could not fluctuate It could be regulated by Congress to just balance our productive capacity with everyone employed.

Professor Fisher: You have correctly stated my proposal, Senator. That was the original principle on which banks operated. We had relatively stable money. The old Bank of Amsterdam operated on this basis for over a hundred years. When it finally failed, it was said to be because its managers had finally violated their trust and had secretly loaned out the money of their depositors.

Senator Norris: Would it not be very difficult to change over to the system you advocate? Would it not be necessary to issue a large amount of new currency?

Money Reform A Simple Process

Professor Fisher: The answer is no to both your questions. There was never a time in our recent history when the change could be effected so simply. The banks, now as a system, hold cash and Government bonds equal to the total balances in the nation's checking accounts—what we call demand deposits. If all these bonds were made instantly convertible into cash at the demand of the banks, the banks would now have, as a system, all their checking account balances in cash or its equivalent.

A very simple law would preserve this desirable situation. Thereafter it would only be necessary for the Government to issue any additional money needed to promote full recovery, this would be in cash, which the Government would deposit in the banks and spend into circulation. If this is done, it is my belief that we shall never again see another depression like the ten-year depression which we have just had, and if this had been done ten years ago we would never have had this depression at all.

Senator Norris, if you will get such legislation enacted in the Senate and your fellow Congressmen at the other end of the Capitol will do their part, you will have accomplished, in my opinion, more for the good of your countrymen than has been accomplished by legislation for a generation.

WHO WILL WIN THE SEVEN CARS?

SMASHING WIND-UP DRIVE FOR PRIZE-WINNING VOTES UNDER FULL HEADWAY!

It's the Horse Which Travels Fastest on the Home Stretch That Usually Wins the Race!

MON., 12 P. M., THE END—DON'T BE LATE

Rumors Are Bunk

During these last days of the campaign, it is well to remember this: Hard workers don't spend much time talking, and big talkers never have much time to work!

You'll probably hear lots of tales about great vote totals and enormous turn-ins during the next two days. But they don't come from the people who are doing the real campaigning.

A big candidate will never reveal how much he is turning in. He won't let anyone know how much is needed to beat him. The rumors are started by those who hope to win by discouraging others. So, if you are a real candidate, don't let such tales worry you. They are started with the intention of worrying you, but they won't if you are a big timer!

No Subscriptions Mailed After Midnight, Monday, April 3, Will Earn Votes Towards Winning Any Campaign Award

Top Totals Will Undoubtedly Reach Tall Figures

Every State in the Union Being Reached as Candidates Round Up Record Business

With every indication that they will accumulate truly astonishing vote totals before 12 o'clock, Monday night, ends the campaign, candidates are swinging into the closing days of the vote race in amazingly vigorous fashion. Lined up in their support are their various communities, neighborhoods, firms, social and other groups, with friends and acquaintances as busily engaged as the contestants themselves in rounding up the vote-valuable subscriptions.

With men and women everywhere in the SOCIAL JUSTICE territory awake to the realization that, if they wish their favorite candidates to win, they must act NOW, business is increasing so rapidly that one of the chief concerns of candidates is finding time enough to round it all up.

The enthusiasm and interest over the record-breaking prize offer grow more intense and immense as the end approaches, and wise aspirants for the rich rewards are profiting hundreds of thousands of votes by this reawakening of the public to the opportunities of the campaign. "Dark-horse" candidates, shoving ahead from the rear positions they have been content to occupy, are becoming one of the important factors of the campaign.

The vote list appearing in SOCIAL JUSTICE'S Campaign Bulletin does not purport even to approximate the true final strength of all candidates, as many of them hold sizable reserves of votes and subscriptions; but it does indicate the wide-spread activity in the campaign.

Notice to All Candidates!

DETAILS OF THE FINAL COUNT

As a matter of caution and to guard against the possibility of loss to candidates through misunderstanding during the final days of the campaign, official instructions are herewith published, and should be observed. All candidates should read and weigh every line carefully.

In order to maintain the strictest secrecy as to the number of votes and the amount of collection turned in by each candidate during the last period of SOCIAL JUSTICE'S $22,000 Grand Prize Campaign, the race will be brought to a close under a SECRET REPORT SYSTEM. The final returns of all candidates bearing postmarks of April 1, 2 and 3 will be held in their envelopes UNOPENED until Thursday, April 6, when they will be placed in the hands of the judges and a Certified Public Accountant, who will then open the final reports, count the business therein contained, check all the votes and determine the winners.

By this procedure, no one, not even the Contest Department nor the Publishers, can possibly know the final voting strength of the different candidates, which precludes any possibility of favoritism and insures fairness to the minutest detail.

The routine of auditing the reports, checking the subscriptions, etc., is expected to require a week or longer, and will allow time for the arrival of reports mailed in the far West on the 3rd; but reports unduly delayed in the mails will not count in the contest if received after the judges have signed their official statement. The official result will be published in SOCIAL JUSTICE as soon as the auditing is complete.

FINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All subscriptions must be accompanied by the proper amount of money (checks, money orders or cash), to earn votes in the contest . . . Rule 3 requires some cash business within the final two weeks of the contest in order to qualify for a grand prize.

The proper way to enter your final subscriptions is as follows: First, list all your stubs on the pink report sheets, and be sure that all the names and addresses are clearly and accurately written. Be sure also to mark correctly whether the subscriptions are old, new or "extension," and to attach a slip showing total amount of money inclosed. Mail your stubs, report sheets and money in an envelope or envelopes. *Commission of 15 per cent may be deducted on new subscriptions, but should be indicated on report.* Write your name and address on the outside corner of the envelope, address Contest Director, Social Justice, Royal Oak, Michigan, seal it and deposit in the mails before midnight of April 3rd.

Candidates with insufficient receipt books on hand may turn in subscribers' names and addresses on plain sheets of paper with amount of money to correspond.

All contest subscriptions must be in the campaign office or in the mails by 12 midnight, Monday, April 3rd.

Absolutely no subscription money will be refunded, except where there is a discrepancy in the amount required to fill the subscriptions.

The candidate polling the highest number of votes will win the $2998 Cadillac Sedan, or a cash option of $2500. The other 136 prizes will be delivered, as advertised, to the qualifying winners.

Rule 11. "Besides the grand prizes, a cash commission of 15 per cent on new subscriptions is guaranteed every participant. Cash commissions will be paid each candidate at the time the report is turned in. However, cash commissions paid will be charged against whatever grand prize the contestant may win, and must be liquidated or will be deducted from the final grand prize at the end."

DON'T BE OVER-CONFIDENT. Don't get discouraged—it's often the last key in the bunch that opens the lock.

Announcement Date for Extra Prizes Extended

Because of the time necessary to verify subscriptions turned in towards the recent extra cash offers, it has been decided that winners of these larger prizes will be announced by the official auditors at the campaign close, along with the announcement of all other prize winners.

As many candidates contended closely for the extra money prizes, a thorough recheck of subscriptions turned in would be necessary, which, in any case, would delay the announcement for many more days. SOCIAL JUSTICE adopts this policy in equal fairness to all candidates.

Hurry!

HURRY! The time has come for you to make your final bid for victory in the great "Free America" $22,000 Prize Campaign. You are on the last lap of the vote race. The life of the campaign will be counted in hours soon. Monday is the day when the high tide of victory comes in.

AFTER MONDAY, 12 P.M., there will be no more opportunity. There will be cars, European trips and cash purses for the winners, and regrets for the losers! And the regrets will mostly be caused by the consciousness that not quite everything possible was done during these final days to make success sure.

EVERY MINUTE CAN COUNT. Every subscription WILL count—and heavily. Don't neglect to get absolutely every one possible, for a subscription overlooked may mean a grand prize lost. A sensationally close finish is in view. So take no chances of letting someone else nose you out in the last few days.

"He Was Neutral"

THE old man had worked hard to bring up the lad. In his simple and patriotic way he had driven principles of genuine Americanism into the heart of his son.

Fine citizen, the old man. Believed in the Constitution right down to the bottom, he did. Stuck up for American institutions. Swore this was the best doggoned country on earth for a man to be in. A great fellow for democracy, the old man was, till here a short while back when his youngest boy had to go to war. Not any war here in America, mind you, but over in Europe again. They said 'twas for democracy same as back in 1917 when the old man would a had to go if he had a been single.

Darned funny thing, democracy. 'Bout every twenty years a whole raft of American boys had to go to Europe an' git killed to save it.

The old man wondered if it was worth it.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars are needed to carry Father Coughlin's weekly broadcasts through the summer months. THAT SUM IS NEEDED WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS—or summer broadcasting cannot be assured. In order to keep his contracts with his privately formed chain of stations (after the subversively inclined national networks barred him) Father Coughlin MUST broadcast every Sunday of this year.

As a reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE and believer in the principles for which Father Coughlin is fighting, YOUR FINANCIAL HELP IS NEEDED NOW. Whether you can afford $1, $2, $3, $5 or $10, $20, $50 or $100, your aid is sorely needed.

Remember—Father Coughlin has NO BACKERS except his millions of friends and radio listeners. SOCIAL JUSTICE is absolutely devoid of advertising revenue, and is, therefore, devoid of advertising control. Many excellent accounts have been turned down in order to preserve this freedom. For this reason, Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE can tell you the TRUTH.

Father Coughlin's broadcasts belong to YOU. They are your medium of FACTS about America.

WILL YOU HELP YOURSELF TO MORE TRUTH?

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1939 Summer Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $..... which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before April 10 and on or before May 10.

My Name Is .....

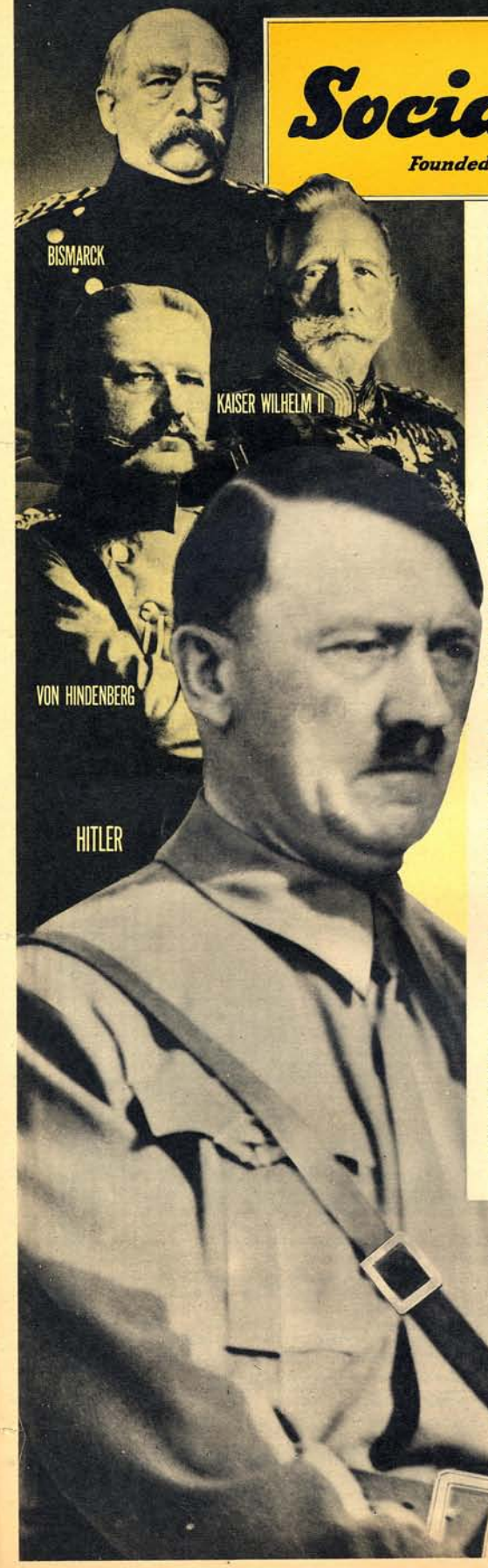
My Address Is .....

City or Town..... State.....

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin



ROME-BERLIN AXIS IS A FIRM RAMPART AGAINST COMMUNISM

UNDENIABLY, HERR HITLER and his National Socialist Party are deserving of substantial criticism. They have persecuted Catholic, Protestant and Jew in their effort to establish a self-contained State.

They have set themselves up not only as the supreme rulers of political, civil, national and economic affairs: they have also claimed the right to interpret what truths will be taught and what truths kept in silence—what interpretations may be voiced and what interpretations banned. They have regarded the Church as a limited teaching body—limited in the scope of its preaching.

In truth, the Church, from the moment of its establishment, has been the one unlimited, divinely inspired teacher whose prerogative it is to promulgate the principles affecting not only the intimate spiritualities of man directly but also those principles which underlie social morals, economic morals, political morals.

The National Socialist Party maintains that the Church has no voice in condemning certain accepted national principles, even when they run counter to the publicized principles of the Divine Master.

Nevertheless, it should never be forgotten that the Rome-Berlin axis is the great political rampart against the spread of Communism. As such, the Rome-Berlin axis is serving Christendom in a peculiarly important manner.

It should never be forgotten that wherever the tradition of Liberalism is strongest, as in France, the Church is correspondingly denied a fair deal, and the weight of the State is used to propagate materialistic-positivist doctrines to the detriment of Christianity.

It should never be forgotten that before the Italian Fascist revolution, the Pope was a prisoner in the Vatican, religion was banished from the schools of Italy, and public religious processions, as well as many another manifestation of the will of the people to worship God in accordance with their faith and tradition, were prohibited.

It should never be forgotten that the German people are a Christian people: namely, that of the total population of 80-million souls 60 per cent is Catholic and the vast majority of the remainder are sincere, believing Protestants.

It should never be forgotten that if powerful anti-Christian forces are at work in Germany, the anti-Christian forces in France, in Great Britain and in America can hardly be regarded as less powerful or less dangerous.

Moreover, the prevalence of Usury, the breakdown of family life, the spread of easy divorce, the paganization of Christian festivals (notably Christmas), the contempt for the Sabbath Day, the frank agnosticism of the majority of intellectuals, the spread of artificial birth control propaganda and the professed naturalism of our pattern of life are national shortcomings of such vast importance as to cause us to pause before we condemn outright the abuses accredited to Hitlerism.

"He who is without sin, let him cast the first stone!"

Finally, it should never be forgotten that the Cardinal Archbishop of Munich has earned an unqualified reputation for his courageous stand in defense of the rights of religion. He declared:

"We are fighting for our rights within the Nazi regime and not against it."

This is significant.

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